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Letter dated 13 July 2017 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

The General Assembly, in its resolution 71/296 of 30 June 2017, took note of the report of the 2017 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment. I have the honour to transmit the 2017 edition of the Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 59/298 of 22 June 2005, the Manual is being distributed as a United Nations document in all six official languages. This will allow Member States to become fully conversant with the policies, processes and procedures relating to contingent-owned equipment and ensure common understanding of such procedures and improve their effective application.

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Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 50/222 of 11 April 1996, authorized the implementation of new procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment. The present Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (the COE Manual) details the procedures authorized by the General Assembly. The COE Manual replaces the previous methodology whereby troop/police contributors were reimbursed based on in and out surveys and the depreciation of equipment.

2. This system saw its genesis in the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/945 and Corr.1) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/49/664 and Add.1), in which problems related to the planning, budgeting and administration of peacekeeping operations were presented to the General Assembly. The Assembly, in its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with a reform of the procedures for determining reimbursements to Member States for contingent-owned equipment provided to peacekeeping missions. It subsequently authorized implementation of the system in its resolution 50/222 of 11 April 1996.

3. Since 1995, Working Groups made up of technical and financial experts from Member States have met to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the policies, standards and rates of reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment. The reports of the Working Groups, the associated reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the related resolutions of the Assembly are listed below.

Working Group	*Report of the Working Group*	*Report of the Secretary-General*	*Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions*	*General Assembly resolution*
Phase II	A/C.5/49/66			
Phase III	A/C.5/49/70	A/50/807	A/50/887	50/222 of 11 April 1996
Phase IV	A/C.5/52/39	A/53/465	A/53/944 and Corr.1	54/19 A of 29 October 1999
Phase V	A/C.5/54/49	A/54/795	A/54/826	54/19 B of 15 June 2000
Post-Phase V	A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1	A/55/815	A/55/887	55/274 of 14 June 2001
2004	A/C.5/58/37 and Corr.1	A/59/292	A/59/708 and A/59/736	59/298 of 22 June 2005
2008	A/C.5/62/26	A/62/774 and Corr.1	A/62/851	62/252 of 20 June 2008
2011	A/C.5/65/16	A/65/800	A/65/830	65/292 of 30 June 2011
2014	A/C.5/68/22	A/68/830	A/68/867	68/282 of 30 June 2014

4. The basic principles of this system are simplicity, accountability, and financial and management control. These are accomplished by reducing the administrative burden on troop/police contributors, the Secretariat of the United Nations and peacekeeping missions, standardizing reimbursement rates on an equitable basis and applying common standards to equipment and services to be provided. Furthermore, accountability and control are ensured by the system relying on an a priori agreement between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor for the leasing of equipment and the provision of services to personnel. The memorandum of understanding eliminates the need for detailed surveys of equipment, spare parts and consumables, and places the responsibility for asset management on the troop/police contributor. The responsibility of the United Nations is to ensure that the peacekeeping mission has the personnel and equipment required to fulfil its mandate; that the troop/police contributors provide personnel, equipment and services as detailed in the specific memorandum of understanding; and that the contingents perform according to the established standards. The revised model memorandum of understanding, including all Working Group recommendations approved by the General Assembly, is contained in chapter 9 of the present document.

5. This system focuses on managing rather than accounting for contingent-owned equipment. It is performance driven, provides for transparency of deployment, as well as accountability, and enables Member States to appreciate their commitment to peacekeeping at the outset, thus leading to simplified budgeting and reimbursement.

6. The COE Manual is a consolidation of the recommendations of the Phase II, III, IV, V, post-Phase V, 2004, 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2017 Working Groups as approved by the General Assembly, and provides clarification and explanations, where required, on the implementation of these recommendations. The COE Manual contains the policies, procedures and actions to be followed by United Nations Headquarters and peacekeeping missions. The Manual is intended to provide assistance to troop/police contributors and to ensure that the decisions of the Assembly are fully and consistently implemented. The procedures used in the implementation of Assembly decisions may be amended from time to time to take into account changing circumstances and experience gained.

7. The COE Manual should be read in conjunction with other related documents such as the United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual, United Nations Military Unit Manuals, the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Field Missions and the guidelines for troop/police contributors (which are mission-specific and issued before the deployment of troops).

8. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the COE Manual. In the event of discrepancies between the Manual and resolutions of the General Assembly, however, the latter shall prevail. The present COE Manual supersedes the 2014 edition (A/C.5/69/18).

Chapter 2

Standard elements of the contingent-owned equipment system and lease options

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Chapter 2

I. Implementation

1. The procedures contained in the COE Manual entered into effect on 1 July 1996 and are applicable to all new missions. The present chapter summarizes the standard elements of the system, each of which are addressed in greater detail in subsequent chapters.

2. **Retroactivity**: For missions activated prior to 1 July 1996, troop/police contributors have the option to accept reimbursement under either the current or the previous reimbursement methodology for units deployed as at 1 July 1996.[1]

3. **Definitions**: Definitions approved by the General Assembly for matters relating to the contingent-owned equipment system are included in annex A to the present chapter.

II. Binding arrangement

4. A troop/police contributor and the United Nations should make all efforts to sign a memorandum of understanding stipulating the obligations of each party with regard to personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment, prior to deployment. The text of the model memorandum of understanding is contained in chapter 9.

5. The final form of the memorandum of understanding can vary as long as its substantive elements remain consistent for all Member States.[2] The legal aspects of the memorandum of understanding are to be in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.[3] It is understood that no change or amendment, addition to or deletion from the model memorandum of understanding is to affect or diminish its legally binding nature on the parties.

III. Major equipment

6. Major equipment consists of items directly related to the unit mission as mutually determined by the United Nations and the troop/police contributor. Major equipment can be provided by a troop/police contributor under either a wet lease or a dry lease arrangement.

(a) A **wet lease arrangement** is a reimbursement system for contingent-owned equipment whereby the troop/police contributor assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting major and minor items of equipment deployed. The troop/police contributor is entitled to reimbursement for providing this maintenance support.[4]

(b) A **dry lease arrangement** is a reimbursement system for contingent-owned equipment whereby the troop/police contributor provides equipment to a peacekeeping mission and the United Nations either assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment or arranges with a third party for maintenance of the equipment.

[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 51 (b) and A/C.5/52/39, para. 73 (a).
[2] A/C.5/52/39, para. 65 (c).
[3] ST/SGB/2013/4.
[4] A/C.5/49/66, annex II, para. 16.

7. Wet lease and dry lease arrangements, including the method by which monthly equipment usage charges (i.e. rates of reimbursement) are calculated, are covered in chapter 8.

IV. Self-sustainment

8. Self-sustainment consists of equipment and services provided by a troop/police contributor to support a unit. Only those services specifically agreed in the memorandum of understanding to be provided by troop/police contributors will be reimbursable at the rates listed in chapter 8, based on the actual troop strength up to the personnel ceiling agreed to in the memorandum. Self-sustainment is covered in greater detail in chapter 3, annex B.

9. Where a contingent employs major equipment to provide for its own self-sustainment, the troop/police contributor is not entitled to reimbursement for major equipment, but rather only to the applicable reimbursement for self-sustainment. There may be instances where a troop/police contributor providing services such as communications, medical or engineering services on a force level may be entitled to reimbursement for major equipment.[5] The use of major equipment to provide self-sustainment services, at both the unit level and the force level, is covered in chapter 8.

V. Reimbursement

10. Troop/police contributors are reimbursed for major equipment and self-sustainment as per rates adopted by the General Assembly. For major equipment, troop/police contributors are reimbursed under either a wet lease or a dry lease arrangement. Reimbursement is limited to those items of serviceable major equipment (including associated minor equipment and consumables) specifically agreed to by the United Nations.[6] Should a unit provide less major equipment or fewer self-sustainment categories than stipulated in the memorandum of understanding, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed only for major equipment or self-sustainment categories actually provided. The rates for major equipment are presented in chapter 8, annex A, and the rates for self-sustainment are presented in chapter 8, annex B. Rates of reimbursement for special case equipment will be negotiated separately between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations, as indicated in chapter 5.

VI. Transportation

11. The United Nations is responsible for the transportation of troops, police and contingent-owned equipment upon deployment and repatriation but may request the troop/police contributor, or consider a request from a troop/police contributor, to provide this service via a letter of assist. For movements into, within and out of a mission's area of operations, the United Nations is responsible for the coordination of all mission movement control operations, including obtaining the necessary permissions and authorizations from the appropriate authorities in the host country.[7]

[5] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[6] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (a).

[7] A/C.5/65/16, para. 106 (a) (i).

12. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation related to the resupply of spare parts and minor equipment related to major equipment, for the rotation of equipment and for the meeting of national requirements. The monthly estimated maintenance rates under the wet lease rates include a generic 2 per cent premium for such transportation. In addition, a distance-related increment is applied to the maintenance rates.

13. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation related to the resupply of contingents with consumables and minor equipment necessary for the provision of self-sustainment. The rates approved for self-sustainment include a premium of 2 per cent to compensate for the cost of transportation of self-sustainment resupply.[8] Troop/police contributors are not eligible for additional reimbursement for the transportation of self-sustainment items.[9]

14. Issues pertaining to the transportation of equipment are addressed in greater detail in chapter 4.

VII. Loss and damage

15. When deciding on reimbursement for loss and damage, a distinction between no-fault incidents and hostile action or forced abandonment must be made:

(a) **No-fault incidents**: The wet lease/dry lease rates include a no-fault factor to cover loss of or damage to equipment in a no-fault incident. There is no additional reimbursement and no other claims are receivable in the event of equipment loss or damage in such incidents;[10]

(b) **Hostile action or forced abandonment**:

(i) In cases of loss or damage resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment, troop/police contributors will assume liability for each item of major equipment whose individual generic fair market value is below the threshold value of $100,000;

(ii) In cases of loss or damage resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment, troop/police contributors will assume liability for major equipment when the collective generic fair market value of losses within one United Nations budget year for the mission is below the threshold value of $250,000;

(iii) For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each item of major equipment whose individual generic fair market value equals or exceeds $100,000 or for major equipment lost or damaged when the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000 for a series of hostile actions within one United Nations budget year. The value of the loss or damage is determined using the generic fair market value. The reimbursement is made at that rate, less the equipment usage charge, i.e. the cumulative dry lease paid to date, and any other payments associated with the environmental and intensified operational conditions mission factors made by the United Nations for that equipment.

[8] See A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.B, note 1.

[9] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (g).

[10] Ibid., annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

(iv) The generic fair market value of the equipment reimbursed under the single action incident would count towards the collective annual threshold of $250,000.

(v) The reimbursement will be processed only after the troop/police contributor undertakes to replace or repair the equipment.[11]

16. Troop/police contributors cannot file claims against the United Nations for loss of or damage to spare parts, minor equipment and consumables. These are covered either by the mission-approved hostile action or forced abandonment factor, which is applied to the spare parts component of the wet lease, as well as the self-sustainment rates,[12] or by the no-fault incident factor included in the dry or wet lease rates.

17. The party making transportation arrangements is responsible for any loss or damage incurred during transportation.[13] Troop/police contributors are reimbursed when significant damage occurs to contingent-owned equipment during transportation. Significant damage is defined as damage for which cost of the repairs amounts to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value of the item of equipment.[14]

18. The United Nations has no responsibility for reimbursement when loss or damage is the result of wilful misconduct or negligence by members of the troop/police contributor as determined by a board of inquiry.

19. When equipment is provided under a wet lease arrangement, the method of calculation for damage is the reasonable cost of repair. Equipment that has suffered damage is to be considered a total loss when the cost of repair exceeds 75 per cent of the generic fair market value.

20. Issues pertaining to loss and damage are covered in greater detail in chapter 6.

VIII. Mission factors

21. Mission factors are intended to compensate troop/police contributors for specific conditions prevailing in the area of responsibility that cause unusual wear and tear, shorter life of equipment, increased maintenance costs and/or risk of damage to and loss of the equipment. The three mission factors are as follows:

(a) **An extreme environmental conditions factor** applied to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment;

(b) **An intensified operational conditions factor** applied to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment;

(c) **A hostile action or forced abandonment factor** applied to the reimbursement rates for self-sustainment and the spare parts element (or half of the maintenance rate) included in the wet lease rate.

22. Further information on the mission factors is provided in chapter 7.

[11] A/C.5/71/20, para. 42 (b).
[12] A/C.5/49/70, para. 47 (a), and appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).
[13] A/C.5/52/39, para. 68 (a) and (b).
[14] Ibid., para. 68 (c).

IX. Verification and control

23. Verification and control procedures are intended to ensure that the terms of the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor are met by both parties at the outset and throughout the period of effect of the memorandum. Major equipment and self-sustainment standards are defined to ensure operational capability. These standards are addressed in greater detail in chapter 3.

24. Verification and control will be carried out on the basis of a number of types of inspections:

(a) **Arrival inspection**: The arrival inspection is to take place immediately upon arrival and to be completed within one month. If equipment and personnel are already in the mission area when the memorandum of understanding is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date;

(b) **Operational readiness inspection**: An operational readiness inspection must be carried out at least once in every six-month period of a unit's deployment in the mission area and any time the mission believes the equipment or services do not meet the specified standards. The condition of the major equipment and self-sustainment will be inspected with a view to assessing whether the capability is sufficient and satisfactory;

(c) **Repatriation inspection**: The repatriation inspection shall account for all major equipment of the troop/police contributor to be repatriated and verify the condition of the major equipment provided under the dry lease arrangement. The inspection shall also ensure that no United Nations-owned equipment is part of the equipment being repatriated;

(d) **Other verifications or inspections**: Other verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Head of Mission or United Nations Headquarters shall be carried out.

25. The main purpose of inspections is to verify that the terms and conditions of the memorandum of understanding have been met, and to take corrective action when required. At every stage of peacekeeping operations, time and human resources are short, and excessive time cannot be spent beyond that required to determine that the minimum requirements have been met by the troop/police contributor or the United Nations in each area.[15]

X. Reimbursement during withdrawal

26. Reimbursement for major equipment and self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a unit or termination of the mission. Thereafter, reimbursement for major equipment will be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding until the equipment departure date and reimbursement for self-sustainment rates will be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding and will be calculated upon remaining deployed troop strengths until all personnel of the unit have departed the mission area.[16] When the United Nations negotiates a contract for

[15] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 7.

[16] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

the repatriation of equipment and the carrier transporting such equipment exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date in the home country, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.[17] Reimbursement during withdrawal is covered in greater detail in chapter 4.

XI. Dispute resolution[18]

27. After other possibilities have been tried, disputes concerning the interpretation of the results of verification inspections that may affect the eligibility of a troop/police contributor for reimbursement, or concerning any other reason, and other types of dispute shall be conducted using the dispute procedure approved by the General Assembly,[19] which is covered in greater detail in chapter 3.

[17] Ibid., para. 75.
[18] Ibid., para. 67.
[19] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, paras. 3–7 and 20; and A/C.5/52/39, para. 67.

Annex A

Definitions[1]

1. **Accepted United Nations readiness standards**: Standards that specify that every unit or formation, ship, weapon system or piece of equipment must be capable of performing the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed to enable the mission's mandate to be achieved.

2. **Consumables**: Supplies of a general nature consumed on a routine basis. Consumables include combat supplies, general and technical stores, defence stores, ammunition and explosives, and other basic commodities that are used to support major equipment, as well as to support minor equipment and personnel.

3. **Contingent**: All formed units, personnel and equipment of a troop/police contributor deployed to the mission area.

4. **Contingent-owned equipment**: Major equipment, minor equipment and consumables deployed and operated by a contingent in the performance of peacekeeping operations.

5. **Donated equipment**: Third-party contingent-owned equipment offered to a troop/police contributor for exclusive use by that country in a particular United Nations mission, which will revert to the original owner upon mission termination or earlier departure by the troop/police contributor. For such equipment, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed the maintenance rate, including the relevant factors, provided that the third party certifies to the United Nations that it will not provide maintenance services.[2]

6. **Extreme environmental conditions factor**: Mission factor applicable to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment to take into account the increased costs borne by the troop/police contributor for extreme climatic and terrain conditions. This factor is applicable only under conditions of significant anticipated additional costs to the troop/police contributor. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the reimbursement rates.

7. **Explosive ordnance disposal**: The process of detection, identification, onsite evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded ammunition. It is conducted on behalf of the mission by a specialist unit as a force asset. Force operations to dispose of explosive ordnance may conduct activities in all or part of the mission area. They may also include ammunition that has become hazardous as a result of damage or deterioration.[3] In the context of self-sustainment, explosive ordnance disposal means such disposal conducted by a unit within its accommodation or camp area.[4]

8. **Force Commander**: The officer, appointed under the authority of the Secretary-General, responsible for all military operations within the mission.

9. **Force asset**: A unit that provides services such as communications, medical or engineering services — which normally would be reimbursed only under self-sustainment — on a force level. Such units may be entitled to reimbursement for major equipment used to provide such services.

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[1] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex II, and A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix VI.

[2] A/C.5/71/20, para. 48 (b).

[3] Implementation/experience-based definition developed by the Office of Mission Support (previously the Field Administration and Logistics Division).

[4] A/C.5/52/39, para. 82 (a).

10. **Force majeure**: Acts of God, war or insurrection, or other acts of a similar nature or force.[5]

11. **Forced abandonment**: Actions resulting from a decision approved by the Force Commander, Police Commissioner or his or her authorized representative or from a provision in the rules of engagement which results in the loss of custody and control of equipment and supplies.

12. **Generic fair market value**: Equipment valuation for reimbursement purposes, computed as the average initial purchase price plus any major capital improvements, adjusted for inflation and discounted for any prior usage, or the replacement value, whichever is less. The generic fair market value includes all items associated with the equipment in the performance of its operational role.

13. **Government**: The Government of the troop/police contributor.

14. **Head of Mission**: The official appointed by the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, who is responsible for all United Nations activities within the mission.

15. **Hostile action**: An incident from the action(s) of one or more belligerents that has a direct and significant negative impact on the personnel and/or equipment of a troop/police contributor.

16. **Hostile action or forced abandonment factor**: The mission factor applied to each category of self-sustainment rates and to the spares element (or half of the estimated maintenance rate) of the wet lease rate to compensate the troop/police contributor for loss and damage. The factor is not to exceed 6 per cent of the rates.

17. **Incremental transportation factor**: The factor, calculated separately for each contingent in each mission, to cover the incremental costs of transportation of spare parts and consumables under a wet lease system or a lease for maintenance in increments of 0.25 per cent of the leasing rate for each complete 800 kilometres (500 miles) of distance, beyond the first 800 kilometres (500 miles), along the consignment route between the port of embarkation in the home country and the port of entry in the mission area. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of entry in the mission area will be an agreed border crossing point.

18. **Initial provisioning**: A logistics support arrangement whereby the troop/police contributor provides rations, water, petrol, oil and lubricants to a unit on a reimbursable basis. Reimbursement will be made to troop/police contributors upon submission of a claim supported by invoices and/or other appropriate supporting documentation. Normally, initial provisioning for contingents or units is required only for their initial deployment, and for a limited period (30–60 days), until the United Nations is able to provide these consumables. The requirement for initial provision of water, rations and fuel will be specified in troop/police contributor guidelines, and the United Nations provisioning scales for the commodities required will be provided to troop/police contributors before deployment.[6]

19. **Intensified operational conditions factor**: The mission factor applicable to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment rates to compensate the troop/police contributor for increased costs resulting from the scope of the task assigned, the length of logistics chains, the non-availability of

[5] A/C.5/65/16, para. 101.

[6] A/C.5/68/22, para. 116 (a).

commercial repair and support facilities, and other operational hazards and conditions. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

20. **Lease of major equipment**:

(a) **Dry lease arrangement**: Reimbursement system whereby the troop/police contributor provides equipment to the mission and the United Nations assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment;

(b) **Wet lease arrangement**: Reimbursement system whereby the troop/police contributor provides and assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting deployed major items of equipment, together with the associated minor equipment. The troop/police contributor is entitled to reimbursement for providing this support.

21. **Loss or damage**: Total or partial destruction of equipment and/or supplies resulting from a no-fault incident, the actions of one or more belligerents or a decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner.

22. **Maintenance rate**: The reimbursement rate to compensate the Government for maintenance costs, comprising spare parts, contracted repair and third- and fourth-line maintenance, required to keep major equipment items operational to the specified standards and to return the item to operational condition upon return from the mission area. The cost of labour for first- and second-line maintenance is not included, as these are part of the normal tasks of military and police personnel responsible for maintaining equipment. The rate includes an incremental transportation rate to cover the general costs of transportation of spare parts. This rate forms part of the "wet lease" rate.

23. **Major equipment**: Major items directly related to the unit mission as mutually determined by the United Nations and the troop/police contributor. Major equipment is accounted for either by category or individually. Separate reimbursement rates apply for each category of major equipment. These rates include reimbursement for minor equipment and consumables that are used to support the item of major equipment.

24. **Minor equipment**: Equipment that is used to support a unit, such as catering, accommodation, non-specialist communication and engineering and other mission-related activities. Specific accounting of minor equipment is not required. Minor equipment is divided into two categories: items designed to support major equipment; and items that directly or indirectly support personnel. Personnel-related minor equipment is covered by the rates of reimbursement for self-sustainment.

25. **Misconduct**: Any act or omission that is a violation of United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations or the obligations under national and local laws and regulations in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement the impact of which occurs outside the national contingent.[7]

26. **Mission-specific rules and regulations**: The standard operating procedures, directives and other regulations, orders and instructions issued by the Head of Mission, Force Commander/Police Commissioner or Director/Chief of Mission Support of the United Nations peacekeeping mission in accordance with the United Nations standards of conduct and taking into account national caveats. They shall contain information on applicable national and local laws and regulations.[8]

[7] A/61/19 (Part III), annex, pp. 6–7, item 4, paras. 28–33.

27. **No-fault incident**: An incident resulting from an accidental occurrence or negligent conduct; such incidents do not include acts attributable to wilful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of an operator or custodian of equipment.

28. **Operational ammunition**: Ammunition (including aircraft self-defence systems such as chaff or infrared flares) that the United Nations and troop/police contributors agree to deploy to the mission area so that it is readily available for use in the event of need. Ammunition expended for operational training or exercises beyond those required to meet accepted United Nations readiness standards, undertaken on the authority of and at the specific direction of the Force Commander/Police Commissioner in anticipation of an operational requirement, will be considered operational ammunition.

29. **Police Commissioner**: The officer, appointed under the authority of the Secretary-General, responsible for all police operations within the mission.

30. **Predeployment visits**: Visits by Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Department of Field Support and field mission teams comprising representatives from appropriate functional areas (e.g. Force Generation Service, Police Division, Field Budget and Finance Division, and Logistics Support Division) to Member States. They are undertaken to assist Member States in preparing their contingents for deployment and to ensure that Member State contributions meet the operational requirements of the mission and the timing of deployments.

31. **Preliminary fact-finding inquiry**: The preservation of evidence necessary to ensure that a national or United Nations investigation can be successfully carried out at a later stage. While the inquiry may involve the collection of written statements, it will not normally include the interviewing of witnesses or other persons involved.[5]

32. **Self-sustainment**: A logistics support concept for a unit in a peacekeeping mission whereby the contributing State provides some specific, or all, logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis.

33. **Serious misconduct**: Misconduct, including criminal acts, that results in or is likely to result in serious loss, damage or injury to an individual or to a mission. Sexual exploitation and abuse constitute serious misconduct.[6]

34. **Sexual abuse**: Actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.[6]

35. **Special case equipment**: Major equipment for which, because of the uniqueness of the item, its high value or the lack of a generic group, a standard rate of reimbursement has not been defined in the tables of reimbursement.

36. **Sexual exploitation**: Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, power differential or trust for sexual purposes, including but not limited to profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another individual.[6]

37. **Unique equipment**: Any special minor equipment or consumables not covered in the regular self-sustainment categories. These items will be handled under a bilateral special-case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

Annex B

Examples of possible arrangements for the provision of major equipment and maintenance

Option 1: Wet lease arrangement involving one troop/police contributor

1. The troop/police contributor provides major equipment and maintenance.

Logistics

2. The troop/police contributor provides:

   (a) Maior equipment;

   (b) Related minor equipment;

   (c) Workshop equipment, including tools;

   (d) Spare parts and consumables;

   (e) Maintenance personnel.

3. The United Nations provides accommodation, including storage facilities and utilities.

Finance

4. The troop/police contributor receives reimbursement under the wet lease arrangement.

Option 2: Wet lease arrangement involving two troop/police contributors

5. One troop/police contributor provides major equipment, makes bilateral arrangements with another troop/police contributor to maintain the equipment and enters into a wet lease with the United Nations.

Logistics

6. The first troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

7. The second troop/police contributor provides:

   (a) Minor equipment;

   (b) Workshop equipment, including tools;

   (c) Spare parts and consumables;

   (d) Maintenance personnel.

8. The United Nations provides accommodation, including storage facilities and utilities, to both troop/police contributors.

Finance

9. The first troop/police contributor receives reimbursement under the wet lease arrangement.

10. The United Nations has no obligation with regard to the equipment or services provided by the second troop/police contributor.

Option 3: Dry lease arrangement

11. The troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

12. The United Nations maintains the equipment.

Logistics

13. The troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

14. The United Nations provides:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop facilities, equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

15. The United Nations provides accommodation, including storage facilities and utilities, to the troop/police contributor.

Finance

16. The troop/police contributor receives reimbursement under the dry lease arrangement.

17. The United Nations pays for:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop facilities, equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

Option 4: Dry lease arrangement

18. One troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

19. The United Nations arranges with another troop/police contributor to provide maintenance.

Logistics

20. The first troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

21. The second troop/police contributor provides:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

22. The United Nations provides accommodation, including storage facilities and utilities, to both troop/police contributors.

Finance

23. The first troop/police contributor receives reimbursement under the dry lease arrangement.

24. The second troop/police contributor is reimbursed for maintenance.

Option 5: Dry lease arrangement

25. The troop/police contributor provides major equipment under a dry lease arrangement and requests the United Nations to provide maintenance.

26. The United Nations enters into an agreement with a contractor to maintain equipment.

Logistics

27. The troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

28. The contractor provides:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop facilities, equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

29. The United Nations provides accommodation, including storage facilities and utilities, to the troop/police contributor.

Finance

30. The troop/police contributor receives reimbursement under the dry lease arrangement.

31. The United Nations pays the contractor for maintenance costs, including spare parts and consumables, as per agreement with the contractor.

Option 6[1]

32. A third party offers major equipment to the troop/police contributor under a bilateral arrangement. The troop/police contributor or service provider will be reimbursed the maintenance rate (including the incremental transportation factor and all other relevant factors), provided that the third party certifies in writing that it will not provide maintenance services.

33. The United Nations arranges with the troop/police contributor or a service provider to provide maintenance.

Logistics

34. The third party provides major equipment to the troop/police contributor.

35. The troop/police contributor provides:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

[1] A/C.5/71/20, para. 48 (c).

36. The United Nations provides accommodation, including storage facilities and utilities, to the troop/police contributor.

Finance

37. The equipment of the third party is offered bilaterally to the troop/police contributor at no cost to the United Nations.

38. The troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for maintenance under a memorandum of understanding.

Chapter 3

Standards, verification and control of contingent-owned equipment for major equipment and self-sustainment

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Chapter 3

I. Introduction

1. Reimbursement is dependent upon verification that the material and services provided meet the undertaking of the troop/police contributor in its signed memorandum of understanding with the United Nations.

II. Purpose

2. The purpose of the below principles and procedures is to define the means by which the United Nations will ensure, in conjunction with the troop/police contributor, that the required standards in quantity and quality of materials and services for which reimbursement will be sought are met.[1]

III. Guiding principles

3. The verification and control procedures are intended to ensure that the terms of the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor are met by both parties at the outset and throughout the period of effect of the memorandum. Major equipment and self-sustainment standards are defined in terms of operational capability for each category/ subcategory rather than based on the details of a prescriptive list of the type and levels of equipment required.[2] These standards of operational capability are listed in annexes A, B and C to the present chapter. Unless specifically required by the standards for a self-sustainment category, as detailed in annex B to the present chapter, the provision of specific types, numbers or capabilities of equipment needed to meet the standards for a self-sustainment category, for reimbursement purposes, is to be based on meeting the operational requirements agreed between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor and reflected in the memorandum of understanding.[3]

4. The United Nations, in conjunction with the respective contingents or delegated authority designated by the troop/police contributor, is responsible for ensuring that the equipment and services provided by troop/police contributors meet the requirements of the peacekeeping operation and are provided in accordance with the memorandum of understanding. In order to do so, the United Nations will verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided. This control is implemented in cooperation between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor in accordance with the terms of the memorandum of understanding for the provision of military/police personnel, equipment and services.[4]

5. The mission contingent-owned equipment inspection team may be composed of United Nations civilian or military personnel assigned by the Head of Mission or by an official acting on his or her behalf. Such individuals must be assigned to the inspection team for a sufficient period of time to ensure continuity in the control activities. The troop/police contributor must designate a person in each unit/ contingent to serve as point of contact for the inspection team on verification and control matters.[5] The memorandum of understanding is a signed document between a troop/police contributor and United Nations Headquarters; any change in

[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 2.
[2] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 63, and A/C.5/52/39, para. 76 (c).
[3] A/C.5/65/16, para. 136 (a).
[4] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 3.
[5] Ibid., para. 4.

classification of equipment should be agreed on a bilateral basis. The inspection team in the field may forward any observation to the Secretariat but has no prerogative to change the classification of major equipment agreed upon by United Nations Headquarters and the troop/police contributor. The troop/police contributor and United Nations Headquarters should engage in bilateral negotiations to resolve any disputes.[6]

6. In the conduct of the verification process, a "reasonability" view is to be employed when assessing the yielded results, including whether positive steps have been taken towards fulfilment of the memorandum of understanding, that is to say the troop/police contributor and the United Nations have taken all reasonable measures and have met the spirit of the memorandum of understanding, if not the full substance, and have also taken into account the importance of the subject and length of time during which the memorandum has not been fulfilled. In line with this principle, in exceptional one-off circumstances in which the inspection criteria are not met, the troop/police contributor can apply to the United Nations for special dispensation. In such circumstances, the United Nations may provide special dispensation for self-sustainment reimbursement to the troop/police contributor.[7] The guiding principle in determining "reasonability" is whether the material to be provided by the troop/police contributor as well as by the United Nations, will meet its military/police function at no additional cost to the United Nations or the troop/police contributor, other than that provided for in the memorandum of understanding.[8] Nevertheless, in verifying medical services at any level, all medical equipment, consumables and personnel required to maintain the capacities and capabilities stated in the medical self-sustainment standards in annex C to the present chapter must be present.[9]

7. The results of the control process are to be used by the United Nations and the troop/police contributor as a basis for consultative discussions at the lowest level possible, in the mission area, in order that the capabilities provided by the troop/police contributor meet the operational requirements of the mission. The control process in medical matters is one of quality assurance, however, to ensure that all United Nations personnel in a peacekeeping mission are offered medical services according to the standards stated in annex C to the present chapter. During arrival inspection, the medical preparedness and vaccination status of all United Nations troops/police must be ascertained.[10] The process also serves to determine, when a minimum standard of quantity or quality of material and services has not been provided, the corrective actions required, including adjustment to the agreed eligibility for reimbursement. Alternatively, the parties, given the degree of non-fulfilment of the memorandum of understanding, may seek to renegotiate the terms and conditions of the memorandum of understanding.[11]

IV. Inspection standards and criteria

8. The inspection teams, when verifying major equipment and self-sustainment, will apply the standards approved in General Assembly documents,[12] as exclusively

[6] A/C.5/65/16, para. 94.
[7] A/C.5/71/20, para. 64.
[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 5.
[9] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, para. 5.
[10] Ibid., para. 6.
[11] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 6.
[12] Ibid., appendices I and II; A/C.5/52/39, paras. 76–89, and A/C.5/54/49, paras. 60 and 86.

detailed in annexes A, B and C to the present chapter.[13] These standards are also included in the memorandum of understanding between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

V. Conduct of verification inspections

9. Inspections will be conducted within the framework of the above principles. The main purpose of such inspections is to verify that the terms and conditions of the memorandum of understanding have been met, and to take corrective action when required. At every stage of peacekeeping operations, time and human resources are short, and time cannot be spent in excess of that required to determine that the minimum requirements have been met by the troop/police contributor or the United Nations in each area.[14]

VI. Types of inspections in the verification process

10. The verification process provides for inspections at three separate stages, in addition to the verification visit required if a unit is placed on the rapid deployment level of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System, which is discussed in chapter 8. It is mandatory that such inspections be conducted on arrival and on repatriation. Arrival inspections must cover the scope of equipment and services for which reimbursement is sought in the memorandum of understanding. It is the responsibility of the United Nations to ensure that the operational readiness of equipment and/or services specified in the memorandum of understanding is verified. Operational readiness inspections may be conducted with little notice when conditions exist that give rise to concern that the terms of the memorandum of understanding are not being met. Such inspections may be restricted in scope to specific areas of concern, as decided by the United Nations.[15]

A. Arrival inspection[16]

11. The inspection of major equipment will take place immediately upon arrival in the mission area and must be completed within one month. The United Nations, in consultation with the troop/police contributor, will decide the time and place of such inspection. If equipment and personnel are already in the mission area when the memorandum of understanding is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities, and is to be completed within one month of that date. A representative of the troop/police contributor must explain and demonstrate the agreed self-sustainment capability. In the same way, the United Nations must give an account of the services that it provides as stipulated in the memorandum of understanding. The arrival inspections will include the following:

(a) Major equipment will be counted/inspected in order to ensure that categories and groups and the number delivered correspond with the memorandum of understanding and that the equipment is in operationally serviceable condition,[17]

[13] A/C.5/71/20, para. 64.
[14] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 7.
[15] Ibid., para. 8.
[16] Ibid., paras. 9–12.
[17] Ibid., appendix I.A, para. 23.

including painted in United Nations colours, upon arrival in theatre for use in its primary role;

(b) If the equipment is leased under a dry lease arrangement, it will be inspected to determine whether its condition is acceptable in accordance with established standards;

(c) Categories of self-sustainment for which the unit is responsible will be subject to inspection within six months with a view to assessing the operational capabilities of the equipment and services;

(d) The Government may request a United Nations team to advise or consult on matters pertaining to major equipment and/or self-sustainment, and the United Nations will normally request a predeployment visit to the troop- or police-contributing country. This does not, however, replace the inspection that must be conducted upon arrival.

12. In the event that the United Nations has not carried out the arrival inspection, for whatever reason, the obligation of the United Nations to pay the charges for equipment from the date of arrival remains unchanged and should be met immediately.

B. Operational readiness inspections[18]

13. Operational inspections must be conducted at least once in every six-month period, including as follows:

(a) Major equipment will be counted/inspected in order to classify it into categories and groups and to ensure that the agreed number is present and used appropriately;

(b) Major equipment will be inspected to ensure that it is operational to the extent agreed to in the memorandum of understanding. The United Nations considers that unsafe vehicles endanger the life of personnel and jeopardize the effectiveness of a mission and should not be considered operationally serviceable. The Chief Transportation Officer will review vehicle safety and make recommendations to the Director/Chief of Mission Support and Force Commander/Police Commissioner on this issue;

(c) If the equipment is leased under a dry lease arrangement, a determination will be made as to whether its condition, i.e. its maintenance status, is acceptable. This is compared with the consumption of spares and repair costs, ensuring that spares and other items are provided and used in accordance with the memorandum of understanding;[19]

(d) Categories of self-sustainment for which the unit is responsible will be subject to inspection with a view to assessing whether the self-sustainment capability is sufficient and satisfactory.

[18] Ibid., appendix III, para. 13.

[19] Ibid., para. 13 (c).

C. Repatriation inspection[20]

14. The United Nations shall carry out an inspection at the time of repatriation of the contingent or component thereof from the mission area. The inspection shall:

(a) Account for all major equipment of the troop/police contributor to be repatriated;

(b) Verify the condition of major equipment provided under the dry lease arrangement to ensure that only equipment of the troop/police contributor is being repatriated.

When circumstances prevent the United Nations from conducting a repatriation inspection, consideration should be given to using the last validated inspection.

D. Other inspections and reporting[21]

15. Additional verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Head of Mission (or the delegated authority) or United Nations Headquarters, such as standard operational reporting, may be implemented as follows:[22]

(a) **Standard operational reporting**: Standard operational reports are performed at the unit level by the unit on a monthly basis using a standardized form. These reports are maintained by the unit for presentation to the United Nations inspection team upon request. The report must describe the actual state of equipment and services provided by the unit and the United Nations;

(b) **Inspection reporting**: The United Nations inspection team will conduct periodic inspections. The reporting period will be decided between United Nations Headquarters and the mission. An inspection report, i.e. a verification report, is prepared by the United Nations inspection team after each inspection of a unit. The report describes the result of the inspection. The report is examined together with the unit and signed by the contingent representative. If a unit has to fully or partially redeploy within a mission area, the next periodic inspection in the new location will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and the unit authorities;[23]

(c) **Claim status reporting**: Claim status reporting is provided by the United Nations to the troop/police contributor upon request. The report shows monthly payments and/or debt, as well as the balance at the time of reporting.

16. Inspection and verification procedures are continually being monitored and improved to take into account experiences and lessons learned in different missions and at United Nations Headquarters while implementing the decisions of the General Assembly in this regard.

17. Files on verification, inspection and control are to be maintained at United Nations Headquarters, at the force headquarters, by the troop/police contributor and by the unit.

[20] Ibid., para. 14.
[21] Ibid., paras. 15–19.
[22] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, para. 16.
[23] A/C.5/65/16, para. 119.

VII. Dispute resolution

18. After other possibilities have been tried, disputes concerning the interpretation of the results of verification inspections that may affect the eligibility for reimbursement of a troop/police contributor, or for any other reason, and other types of dispute shall be conducted using the dispute procedure approved by the General Assembly,[24] which is detailed below.

19. The United Nations peacekeeping operation shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation the differences arising from the application of the memorandum of understanding. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) **First level**: The Director/Chief of Mission Support and the contingent commander will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) **Second level**: Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute after the receipt by one party of the other party's request for such settlement, a representative of the permanent mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support or his or her representative shall, at the request of either party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

20. Disputes that have not been resolved as provided in the paragraph above after the receipt by one party of the other party's request for first-level settlement may be submitted to a mutually agreed conciliator or mediator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, failing which the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of either party. Each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the Chair. If, within 30 days of the request for arbitration, either party has not appointed an arbitrator or if, within 30 days of the appointment of two arbitrators, the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedures for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and each party shall bear its own expenses. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.[25] The arbitrators shall have no authority to award interest.[26]

[24] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, paras. 3–7 and 20; and A/C.5/52/39, para. 67.

[25] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 17 January 2001, paras. 3 and 4.

[26] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 15 November 2000, para. 4.

Annex A

Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement[1]

Purpose

1. There are verifiable standards by which both dry and wet leases are applied and subsequently reimbursed. The following standards, and associated definitions, are designed to apply to the equipment listed in chapter 8, annex A. The standards, stated in terms of operational requirements,[2] are designed to be generic in nature to fit the widest range of equipment.

Principles

2. The following principles are applicable to all equipment:

(a) Equipment arriving in theatre must be in a serviceable condition for use in its primary role and must already be painted with United Nations markings. Ambulances and other vehicles dedicated to the transport of medical staff or medical supplies should be clearly marked with a symbol placing it under the protection of the Geneva Convention.[3] Any requirement to assemble the equipment owing to shipping constraints will be completed by the unit at its own expense as part of the deployment process. This will include the addition of petrol, oil and lubricants removed for the purpose of transportation;

(b) All associated minor equipment, checklists or load list items required for use with the equipment in the performance of its role will accompany the equipment or be in clearly identifiable cargo for inclusion with the equipment on arrival in theatre;

(c) Under the wet lease arrangement, the contributor is responsible for the provision of replacement equipment, spare parts, maintenance, and contracted repair;

(d) To meet serviceability standards, units have the option to maintain an additional 10 per cent of the quantities of major equipment authorized under the memorandum of understanding to be deployed and redeployed with the unit The United Nations will be responsible for the associated deployment and redeployment as well as painting and repainting costs. A troop/police contributor will not receive wet lease or dry lease reimbursement for overstocks, however;[4]

(e) A "reasonability" view is to be employed when assessing whether a performance standard has been met. Nevertheless, the capabilities, staff and medical equipment and the capability to perform emergency medical procedures according to the standards for medical self-sustainment stated in annex C to the present chapter must be present at all times.[5] Troop/police contributors and the United Nations should not be penalized when non-performance results from the operational situation in the mission area;[6]

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A.

[2] A/C.5/52/39, annex, para. 76 (c).

[3] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex A, para. 2 (a).

[4] Ibid., para. 46 (f), and para. 2 (c).

[5] Ibid., annex III.B, annex A, para. 2 (e).

[6] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (h).

(f) Any equipment damaged in transit will be the responsibility of the party responsible for making the transportation arrangements;

(g) The term "special case" should be reserved for major equipment for which a reimbursement rate has not been established in the COE Manual.

3. The United Nations inspection team will use the memorandum of understanding in verifying the type and quantity of major equipment provided by the troop/police contributor.

4. A third party maintaining equipment of another troop/police contributor is to meet the same performance standards as a troop/police contributor providing maintenance of its own equipment.

Standards

5. The paragraphs below describe the standards that are to be verified by the mission contingent-owned equipment inspection team.

Communications equipment

6. The provision of communications equipment for reimbursement under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement will be applied to communications contingents providing services on a force level, that is, above the battalion or unit level. The services must be available to all units as designated by the mission headquarters and will be included in the memorandum of understanding. The memorandum of understanding will specify the technical specifications to be used.[7]

7. The equipment must be sufficient to provide the basic communications network desired by the mission. A backup capability must be retained in theatre to ensure uninterrupted service. The backup equipment will be deployed and redeployed with the unit.

8. When higher-level communications capabilities are required by non-communication units and are not reimbursable under the self-sustainment rate for communications (e.g. an Inmarsat), the equipment must be authorized in the memorandum of understanding, in which case it will be reimbursable as major equipment in the same manner as for a communications unit. An Inmarsat used for national rear-link purposes is a national responsibility and is not reimbursable.

Electrical equipment

9. Electrical equipment is for the provision of main-source generating power for base camps, companies or larger dispersed locations, or specialist units requiring large power sources greater than 20 kilovolt-amperes (kVA) (e.g. medical facilities, maintenance workshops). It is to include all associated minor equipment, consumables and wiring harnesses, and cabling to connect end users. Lighting fixtures, accommodation circuits and wiring are reimbursable under the self-sustainment rate for electrical equipment. When troops or specialist units from one contingent are deployed with another contingent, the responsibility for supplying the power, with a sufficient backup capacity, must be defined in the memorandum of understanding of both parties.[8]

10. Base camp main generators and generators supplying medical facilities will have a backup capability running in parallel. The backup capacity must at all times

[7] Ibid., para. 3.

[8] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III B, annex A, para. 10.

be sufficient to cover medical needs and must be connected to the vital areas of the medical facilities, giving these facilities first priority.[9] The combination of the output of the two generators is used to determine the reimbursement rate. In this case, an uninterrupted "around-the-clock" capability is required for all base camp main generators. Related wiring and cabling, circuit panels and transformers are to be repaired or replaced within two hours. Single generators (i.e. generators not running in parallel) will operate with a maximum of three hours of servicing, refuelling or repair within a 24-hour period.[10] When troops/police or medical units from one troop/police contributor are deployed and operating with a contingent of another troop/police contributor, the responsibility for supplying power with a sufficient backup capacity will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and indicated in annex B to the memorandum of understanding.

11. Generators introduced in 2017 based on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 8528 standard, which are detailed in appendix 3 to the present annex, supplement, rather than replace, the existing categories of generators. Troop/police contributors may opt to continue to deploy generators under the previous arrangements. A troop/police contributor may, at its own convenience and subject to its own priorities, shift to the new contingent-owned equipment energy transition plan, which is not binding but is incentive-based. If it chooses to be reimbursed at the new rates for prime power, limited-time running power or emergency standby power, the troop/police contributor must adhere to the auditable site energy plan. The energy transition plan is not predicated on new types/capabilities of generators. Rather, it is focused on a methodology for using existing generators in a more efficient and environmentally friendly manner.[11]

12. The provision of equipment that generates electricity from renewable energy to replace any or all of the fuel generators is encouraged. Such provision will be assessed as a special case.[12]

Engineering

13. The major equipment rates will be paid for major equipment used in engineering tasks that support the mission. The unit and its capability must be authorized under the memorandum of understanding.

14. Engineering equipment will be maintained to ensure its immediate availability for use as deployed.

15. When an engineering unit is tasked with conducting demining or explosive ordnance disposal on behalf of the mission as a force asset, the equipment will be reimbursed as major equipment, where applicable, as agreed in the memorandum of understanding.[13] Ammunition and explosives consumed in such demining or disposal operations or, where the Force Commander authorizes and directs special training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards, are reimbursable upon presentation of a claim and certification from the mission.[14] Since the cost of ammunition and explosives associated with special case major equipment items, such as demolition explosives used in demining or force-level explosive ordnance disposal, are not included in the calculation of monthly wet lease rates, an incremental transportation factor is not included to reimburse the cost of

[9] Ibid., para. 11.
[10] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 7.
[11] A/C.5/71/20, para. 35 (a).
[12] Ibid., para. 57 (b).
[13] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 8.
[14] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (c).

transportation for the replenishment. Consequently, the United Nations will reimburse the transportation cost of the deployment, redeployment and replenishment of those specific ammunitions and explosives used for tasks related to demining or explosive ordnance disposal at the force level using force asset major equipment.

16. Sourcing and procurement of consumables, installation of materials and minor equipment expended and left behind for a task, such as drilling pipes, small pumps, asphalt and gravel, are to be dealt with under a specific letter of assist.[15] In addition, excessive costs incurred as a result of exceptional wear and tear caused by operation of the equipment in unduly harsh conditions are to be dealt with under a letter of assist.[16]

Observation equipment

17. Under a wet lease arrangement, observation equipment will be maintained to ensure "around-the-clock" operability, as applicable, at all observation outposts. Routine calibration of equipment must be performed.[17]

18. Under a dry lease arrangement, the United Nations is responsible for providing sufficient spare parts and equipment to maintain the same level of serviceability at the observation posts.

Accommodation

19. Accommodation types shall be defined by the minimum standards and characteristics listed below.

20. Standard United Nations field mission accommodation is defined as a facility in which:

(a) The structural framework is composed of a truss system or wood, structural steel, reinforced concrete, structural masonry or similarly rigid material under proper design;

(b) The structural framework is interconnected with a tensioned membrane or a solid exterior wall and roofing system for a weathertight enclosure;

(c) The facility is erected upon a properly designed substructure system with an adequate foundation, taking into account in situ soil conditions and the facility's dead loads, live loads (including the occupants), wind, snow and seismic factors, and is secured appropriately to the ground against horizontal and vertical loads, taking into account the environmental conditions within the mission's area of responsibility;

(d) The exterior enclosure has adequate insulation, interior liner and/or adequate wall thickness designed to reduce heating and cooling requirements with minimum R values, as defined by the Director of the Logistics Support Division of the Department of Field Support;

(e) The facility includes an integrated flooring system above ground level or a constructed slab on grade designed to carry the live and dead loads of the occupants;

[15] A/C.5/65/16, para. 115 (a).
[16] Ibid., para. 115 (b).
[17] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 12.

(f) The facility has adequate doors and windows, all of which can be secured and covered with insect screens, with the total area of openings being not less than 5 per cent of the total wall area of the facility to enable adequate ventilation, including cross-ventilation, for the occupants;

(g) The facility should be capable of meeting the fire protection and suppression standards of the United Nations, in addition to the firefighting requirements for contributing countries as per the COE Manual;

(h) Accommodation services should include:

(i) Adequate power and lighting systems for the intended occupancy;

(ii) A heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system for the intended occupancy, taking into account the environmental conditions within the mission's area of responsibility. Generally, air-conditioning is to be provided when the seasonal maximum ambient outdoor shade temperature of the location exceeds 86 degrees Fahrenheit or 30 degrees Celsius for periods exceeding 30 days in a year and heating is to be provided when the minimum ambient outdoor temperature is 0 degrees Celsius or 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below for periods exceeding 30 days in a year.

21. Containers are mobile shelters used for a specific purpose or service. There are three basic types of containers: truck-mounted, trailer-mounted and sea containers. Truck-mounted containers can be dismounted and operated separately from the vehicle. Trailer-mounted containers need not be dismounted, but are not reimbursed as trailers in the vehicle category. Sea containers must be maintained to international standards (i.e. certified for shipping) in order to be eligible for reimbursement.[18]

22. If a container is used as part of the support provided under a self-sustainment rate (e.g. dental, catering), its use is not reimbursable as major equipment, but is covered by the applicable self-sustainment rate.[19]

23. Environmental enhancements to accommodation are considered to be additions to the aforementioned accommodation standards that have the effect of reducing energy use and thus decreasing generator fuel usage and greenhouse gas emissions. Enhancements include all or some of the following:

(a) Double roofing and wall shading;

(b) Additional thermal insulation for walls, roofs, floors and doors, as applicable;

(c) Air conditioner and heating systems with appropriate sizing and energy efficiency ratios.

24. Accommodation rates include all minor equipment and consumables associated with the primary function of the facility.

Aircraft

25. Owing to the special nature of aircraft, their type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist. The air operations unit of the mission is responsible for monitoring and reporting the performance of aircraft. In the interests of generating a more consistent set of conditions in letters of assist for the provision of a military aviation capability and to encourage more complete

[18] Ibid., para. 15.

[19] Ibid., and A/C.4/52/39, para. 77.

utilization of military capabilities, the United Nations will reimburse the cost of ammunition expended in maintaining aircrew weapons proficiency for armed helicopters during the year. Details of weapons training exercises, including the quantity and types of ammunition allocated per pilot, will be based on national/United Nations requirements, and reimbursement rates for this ammunition are to be included as an attachment to the letter of assist. Reimbursement for ammunition expended during actual hostilities shall be at the same rate. The United Nations is responsible for providing a firing range in the mission area of operations or at a suitable alternative location (subject to a bilateral agreement between the Government and United Nations).[20]

26. Unmanned aerial systems are increasingly being deployed to United Nations peacekeeping missions. They are used to gather primary aerial data and geospatial information for the peacekeeping mission and provide invaluable information for many operational contexts. Because of their flexibility and diversity, they can be tailored to fit many different tasks within every mission and for all components. There are three classes of such systems:

(a) **Class I unmanned aerial systems**: Unmanned aerial systems operated only up to a limited altitude of not more than 1,000 feet above ground level, with a maximum gross take-off weight of between 1 and 150 kg, and within the line of sight of the operator, with a maximum range up to 50 km.

(b) **Class II unmanned aerial systems**: Unmanned aerial systems with a maximum gross take-off weight of between 150 and 600 kg, equipped with a line-of-sight data link. Normally operated up to 10,000 feet above ground level with a maximum range of 200 km. Equipage limitations and airworthiness restrictions may limit these systems to operations in restricted or special-use airspace.

(c) **Class III unmanned aerial systems**: medium-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aerial systems and high-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aerial systems with a maximum gross take-off weight of more than 600 kg and operated up to 65,000 feet above ground level with unlimited range, beyond the line of sight. Equipped for limited- or even unrestricted-use airspace, with a corresponding airworthiness certificate.

27. Unmanned aerial systems of class I of up to 2 kg operated at an altitude that is not to exceed 200 feet will be reimbursable as major equipment at the rate listed in chapter 8, annex A. All other types (i.e. more than 2 kg or operating at an altitude above 200 feet) will be addressed under a letter of assist.

Armaments

28. Crew-served weapons must be operationally serviceable at a 90 per cent rate. Serviceability includes sighting and calibration of weapons and periodic test firing as permitted in the mission area. The United Nations defines a crew-served weapon as any weapon operated by more than one designated soldier.[21] Ammunition for sighting, calibration, test-firing and training is a consumable and is included in the wet lease maintenance rate. Therefore, training ammunition is a national responsibility unless the Force Commander/Police Commissioner specifically authorizes and directs special training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards.[22] When weapons are provided through the United Nations, sufficient

[20] A/C.5/65/16, para. 104.

[21] Military Planning Service email dated 9 August 2001.

[22] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (c).

United Nations spare parts stock will be maintained in theatre to ensure the serviceability standards.[23]

29. The United Nations will reimburse contributing countries for deploying ammunition to and from the mission area.[24] Since the cost of ammunition and missiles associated with major equipment items, such as anti-aircraft and anti-armour weapons and howitzers, and explosives used with major equipment, is not included in the calculation of monthly wet lease rates, an incremental transportation factor is not included to reimburse the cost of transportation for their replenishment. Consequently, the United Nations will reimburse the transportation costs for the deployment, redeployment and replenishment of those specific types of ammunition, as well as for ammunition or explosives used with major equipment.

30. Additionally, the United Nations will reimburse ammunition and explosives expended on training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, but not for other training or exercises within accepted United Nations readiness standards. For the latter, ammunition is considered a consumable covered under either the wet lease rates or reimbursement for contingent personnel (as part of clothing, gear and personal weaponry). Operational ammunition will be reimbursed upon presentation of a claim by the Government and an operational ammunition expenditure certificate from the mission.

31. Reimbursement will be made for ammunition that becomes unserviceable while in the mission area. Troop/police contributors are responsible, however, for deploying ammunition with an expected life in excess of the anticipated length of deployment.[25] During the rotation of a unit, when the United Nations is providing transportation for a troop/police contributor, or transportation is being provided under a letter of assist by that country, where there is spare capacity within United Nations or United Nations-contracted transportation or within the transportation provided by the troop/police contributor, to achieve greater efficiencies for that country, this spare capacity can be used to move authorized ammunition to replace expended or expired stock. The use of any spare capacity must be cost neutral to the United Nations; in such a case, this efficiency gain will not result in a charge to the troop/police contributor.

Naval vessels

32. Owing to the special nature of vessels, type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist.

Vehicles

33. The inspection team is responsible for verifying the equipment to ensure it is classified according to the description or category provided in the COE Manual.

34. Commercial pattern vehicles are defined as those vehicles which are readily available from a commercial source. Effective 1 July 2011, all newly deployed commercial vehicles brought to new and existing missions must be equipped with standard seat belts. The cost will be borne by the troop/police contributor. Troop/police contributors are encouraged to install standard seat belts for already deployed

[23] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 18.

[24] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (a).

[25] Ibid., para. 48 (a), (b) and (d); A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 19.

commercial vehicles. This option should not be mandatory and the costs will be borne by the country.[26]

35. Military pattern vehicles are specifically engineered and designed according to precise military/police specifications and are built to satisfy particular military/police mission applications. A checklist to determine whether a commercial pattern vehicle could qualify for a military pattern rate of reimbursement is contained in appendix 1 to the present annex.[27] In cases in which the original vehicle is of a commercial pattern, the vehicle may be considered "military pattern" for reimbursement purposes under contingent-owned equipment, subject to negotiation of the memorandum of understanding, and are to be indicated in annex B to the memorandum of understanding. Issues relating to whether an upgrade to commercial equipment entitles a troop/police contributor to reimbursement for military pattern equipment are to be dealt with during the negotiation of the memorandum of understanding at United Nations Headquarters, with paramount importance accorded to operational requirements and the principle of "reasonableness" in resolving disagreements.

36. Specifications for police vehicles can be found in appendix 2 to the present annex.

37. Under a dry lease arrangement in which the United Nations is responsible for maintaining the major equipment or arranging for the maintenance of major equipment by a third party, a review of maintenance and spare parts will be conducted to determine if the cost of maintenance exceeds the maintenance rate included in the generic wet lease rate. In such situations, an initial assessment is required to determine if the cost of overrun is attributable to environmental or operational conditions. If the cost overrun is not attributable to local conditions but rather to the condition of the equipment, a report shall be submitted to United Nations Headquarters explaining the situation, indicating which category of equipment is subject to maintenance overrun and by what amount. In such cases, the United Nations may reduce the dry lease reimbursement rate to the troop/police contributor by the amount in excess of the estimated maintenance rate included in the generic wet lease.[28]

38. The equipment authorized in the memorandum of understanding must include all minor equipment, checklist items (jacks, driver's tools, spare tire, etc.) and consumables (less fuel) associated with the vehicle.

39. Under the conditions of a wet lease, when the total number of operationally serviceable (i.e. available for use) vehicles is less than 90 per cent of the quantity authorized in the memorandum of understanding for a vehicle subcategory, the reimbursement will be reduced accordingly.[29]

40. A vehicle will be considered operationally unserviceable if it is unavailable for normal mission use for a period of time in excess of 24 hours. A unit can hold limited operational stocks (up to 10 per cent of the authorized quantity) to allow for immediate replacement for vehicles lost or damaged beyond in-theatre repair capability.[30]

[26] A/C.5/65/16, para. 117.
[27] A/C.5/58/37, annex I.B.2.
[28] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 26.
[29] Ibid., para. 23.
[30] Ibid., para. 24.

41. Under the conditions of a dry lease, the vehicle will be provided in an operationally serviceable condition, with all minor equipment and checklist items, for immediate use upon arrival in the mission area. The United Nations is required to maintain operational serviceability at a minimum rate of 90 per cent of the agreed quantity in a vehicle subcategory. A vehicle will be considered operationally unserviceable if it is unavailable for normal mission usage for a period of time in excess of 24 hours. Serviceability below 90 per cent, owing to the inability of the United Nations to maintain the equipment, might require downward adjustments to unit tasks/missions without a corresponding reduction to other reimbursements adversely affected by reduced activity rates.[31] The United Nations is responsible for returning the vehicle to the troop/police contributor in the same level of operational serviceability, with all minor equipment and checklist items, as originally provided.

42. Weapons systems on all vehicles are to be serviced to ensure that the capability to perform the mission is maintained. On combat vehicles, operational serviceability is required for the main weapon and its associated fire control system. If either the weapon itself or the fire control system is inoperable, then the vehicle is considered not in service and not eligible for reimbursement.[32] A crew-served weapon is any weapon operated by more than one designated soldier.

43. To be considered serviceable for United Nations operations, all vehicles must be painted white with appropriate United Nations markings. Painting and repainting are covered in greater detail in chapter 4.

Canine unit, all types — special case

44. A canine unit is a security unit comprising a dog and a dog handler with unique skills and capabilities. Operations may require the use of more than one canine unit.[33]

Force protection equipment

45. Force protection equipment is meant to enhance the force protection of United Nations units and allow them to confront the new techniques and procedures used against United Nations personnel and facilities. Current threats include the use of remote-control improvised explosive devices, infiltration and direct attack against United Nations facilities. Force protection equipment might include but not be limited to portable or vehicle-mounted electronic counter-measure jammers, closed-circuit television, motion detectors and various types of movement sensors.

[31] Ibid., para. 25.
[32] Ibid., para. 27.
[33] A/C.5/68/22, para. 99 (a).

Appendix 1

Factors in deciding whether a commercial pattern support vehicle should be reimbursed as a military pattern equivalent

Serial	*Key sign*	*List of changes*	*Note*
1	+	Fitted for military radio and antenna mounting plus radio system (very high frequency (VHF)/high frequency (HF))	1 and 2
2	▲	Winch (__ kg with accessories)	1 and 3
3	X	Country mobility (4 x 4, 6 x 6, 8 x 8, etc.)	1
4	■	Auxiliary __ volt power outlet/adaptor	1 and 4
5	■	Additional __ volt power outlets (minimum 2 pieces)	1
6	■	Spotlight (__ volts)	1
7	■	Roof-mounted working lights (minimum 2 pieces)	1
8	●	Weapons stowage clamps and/or ammunition box storage	1
9	●	Cargo tie-down loops and cargo-fastening equipment	1
10	●	Jerry can or equivalent mounts for extra fuel	1

Notes:

1. At least six of the ten serials must be present: serial 1 (always) and then at least five from the remaining list.
2. Magnetic antenna holding accepted.
3. Winch capable of pulling the weight of the vehicle to which it is fixed and its normal combat load.
4. Dependent upon which voltage the vehicle uses.

Key:

\+ Communication system — always
▲ Off-road capability
■ Electrical changes
● Cargo and storage
X Dependent upon operational requirement

Appendix 2

Police vehicles[1]

Police armoured protected vehicle

1. A police armoured protected vehicle is an armoured vehicle with cross-country capability, used to transport a police section of 8 to 12 people with full crowd-control gear. It is a multipurpose public order vehicle and provides protection against small arms. Such a vehicle is designed for both urban and rural operations and can be used in many roles, including as a routine armoured patrol vehicle. There is no weapons system integrated with the vehicle.

Police crowd-control vehicle

2. A police crowd-control vehicle is a protected vehicle (minimum 4×4) designed for operations in urban and rural environments, with the capacity to transport a police section of 9 to 12 people with full crowd-control gear. It must provide protection against non-explosive hand projectiles. One crowd-control system (a teargas launcher, for example) may be integrated within the vehicle. There is no weapons system integrated with the vehicle. A police crowd-control vehicle should allow all responding personnel to travel in the same vehicle platform, for easy communication and delivery of orders, operational planning, preparation of equipment and disembarkation as a unit or team, among other things. For security and operational reasons, there must be more than one entry/exit for the personnel travelling on the platform. The vehicle's entry/exit openings shall be large enough to facilitate the embarking and disembarking of security personnel in full riot control gear. Communications between the team leader, the driver and the crowd-control operators/team members must be assured at all times by direct verbal commands, rather than over the radio or the telephone. The vehicle must have the capability to deliver teargas munitions in a 360° arc of fire. All glazing, openings, front headlights, rear tail lights, emergency bar(s), light(s), public address systems and siren(s) must be protected by steel meshing. The vehicle must also be equipped with the following basic tools for police public order operations:

(a) Two portable fire extinguishers (fire types ABC) of medium capacity;

(b) One fire blanket;

(c) One bolt-cutter;

(d) One Halligan bar and door ram (for door breaching);

(e) One iron hook and chain or rope (for barricade removal and dragging or pulling).[2]

Water cannon truck

3. A water cannon truck is a self-propelled water tanker with a minimum capacity of 2,500 litres that is equipped with a high-pressure, jet-pulse-system water cannon or cannons. These vehicles may be armoured or soft-skinned (depending on the mission's force requirements) in order to provide adequate protection for the entire operating crew. All glazing, openings, front headlights, rear tail lights, emergency bar(s), light(s), public address systems and siren(s) must be protected by steel meshing. The truck can be upgraded for additional payload, such as scanners, video

[1] A/C.5/65/16, para. 113.

[2] A/C.5/68/22, para. 102.

or image recording, front plough, foam or chemical dye marking, tear gas or smoke disperser and projectors or launchers. Water cannon trucks are normally used by security forces for public order management operations.[3]

[3] Ibid., para. 104 (a).

Appendix 3

Generators[1]

1. The ISO 8528 standard includes four ratings for generators: continuous power, prime power, limited-time running and emergency standby power. Troop/police contributors may choose to deploy generators that meet the ISO 8528 standard or are covered under the existing (pre-2017) arrangements.

Site energy plans

2. Site energy plans will be developed for both existing and planned sites, based upon energy assessments and forecasts. The core of such plans will be the design of an optimized diesel-generation solution for each site, which may consist of an individual generator for the smallest of sites and a bank of two or more generators for other sites. Renewable energy solutions will be integrated into the plans where appropriate. Appropriate backup generation capacity will be included in the design to allow for scheduled and unscheduled outages of the main (prime power) generator units. A core principle of the energy plan will be appropriate sizing of the generator or generators to match the variable demand and avoid low-load operation (ISO 8528-2-5.3).

3. For contingents deploying generators meeting the ISO 8528 standard, site energy assessments will be conducted to ensure compliance with site energy plans. Contingents will enable site access and safeguard the supplied monitoring equipment in order to receive reimbursement at the prime power, limited-time running and emergency standby power rates. The assessment will be a report provided in draft form for review by the contingent commander.

Generator role classification

4. Generators deployed under the new categories of generators must meet the ISO 8528 standard. The performance class will be minimum of class G3, as defined in ISO 8528, which is the standard of electrical power stability and quality required to safely operate and protect moderately sensitive electrical equipment. In addition, generators will have a power rating as either prime power, limited-time running or emergency standby power depending on their actual operational role. Additional generators will be considered excess requirement. Different technical standards and reimbursement rates will apply to the different classifications.

5. **Prime power generators** individually or collectively provide the whole or majority of the electricity required by an isolated or mini-grid load. Prime power is defined as being the maximum power that a generating set is capable of delivering continuously while supplying a variable electrical load when operated for an unlimited number of hours per year under the agreed operating conditions, with maintenance intervals and procedures carried out as prescribed by the manufacturer. Prime generators can operate either individually, servicing 100 per cent of an isolated load, or as part of a prime generator bank, in which several synchronized generators act as a virtual single generator in a load-following mode.

6. **Limited-time running power generators** provide a backup role for prime power generators, for both planned and unplanned outages. Common planned outages are for routine minor maintenance and, in some cases, fuel supply. Limited-time running is defined as the maximum power available, under the agreed operating conditions, for which the generating set is capable of delivering up to

[1] A/C.5/71/20, para. 35 (b).

500 hours of operation per year with maintenance intervals and procedures carried out as prescribed by the manufacturers.

7. **Emergency standby power generators** provide a similar backup role for prime power generators. Emergency standby power is defined as the maximum power available during a variable electrical power sequence, under the stated operating conditions, for which a generating set is capable of delivering in the event of a utility power outage or under test conditions up to 200 hours of operation per year with maintenance intervals and procedures carried out as prescribed by the manufacturers.

8. **Renewable energy** increases the self-sustainment capacity of camps by reducing the need for fuel supply and related convoys, especially in areas with asymmetric attacks. Deployment of more renewable energy power generation capacity has a positive effect on the safety, security and health, and reduces the environmental impact of missions globally through a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and in country through the prevention of air and ground pollution.

Generator sizing

9. Required generator sizes will be determined in the site energy plan. Individual prime-power generators and banks of such generators must be sized to operate within the load band of 60–110 per cent, based on a KVA to kilowatt (kW) power factor of 0.8. The annual average load should not exceed 85 per cent of the rated power.

Prime power generator availability and backup capacity

10. Prime power generators in base camps and medical facilities must have the capacity to run at least 8,200 hours per year and to operate on a 24/7 basis. They must have the equivalent of 100 per cent of the backup capacity of functional generators onsite and be ready for connection in either a limited-time running or an emergency standby power role.

Generator life cycle and reimbursement

11. Generators cannot operate in the prime power generator role beyond their stated useful service life, which shall be assumed to be a maximum of 20,000 hours unless indicated otherwise by the manufacturer's manual. For the purposes of calculation of reimbursement, the useful service life of generators in the prime power role is set as six years in the 2017 reimbursement rates.

12. Prime power generators that are between six and twelve years old may be retained, but they must be downgraded to a lower power rating (either limited-time running or emergency standby power) and be part of an agreed site energy plan. Downgraded generators within an agreed energy plan will be reimbursed at the rate for their new role. Downgraded generators not within an agreed energy plan and not used will be declared excess requirement.

Generator maintenance and reimbursement

13. Prime power generators will undergo regular routine maintenance and scheduled major overhauls as per the manufacturer's manual. A unit will retain full maintenance records for verification. When prime power generators have not undergone a major overhaul within the period stated in the manufacturer's manual (10,000 hours for units up to 200 kW or 15,000 hours for units over 200 kW, whichever is lower), the generators shall be downgraded for reimbursement to limited-time running generator status.

Annex B

Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

Introduction

1. Self-sustainment is defined as logistics support for units in a peacekeeping mission area whereby the troop/police contributor provides some or all categories of logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis. A unit may be self-sufficient for various categories, depending on the ability of the United Nations to provide the necessary support and the unit's own capabilities. The modular concept of self-sustainment is based on the principle that a troop/police contributor cannot be partially self-sustaining in any given category. The required self-sustainment categories and any supplementary arrangements will be indicated in the respective memorandum of understanding.

Purpose

2. There are verifiable standards by which the self-sustainment categories are provided and subsequently reimbursed. The following standards, and associated definitions, are designed to apply to the categories of self-sustainment listed in chapter 8, annex B. The standards, stated in terms of operational capabilities, are designed to be generic in nature, leaving the details and the means of delivery of the capabilities to be discussed between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor.[1]

Principles

3. The overarching principle regarding self-sustainment is for all troop/police contributors and units to adhere to the commitments made in their respective memorandums of understanding to provide the agreed operational capability. Discussions between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor deploying a unit will result in an agreement on the self-sustainment capabilities to be provided.[2] As a starting point for negotiation, the United Nations will identify and request from a troop/police contributor those self-sustainment capabilities which it cannot provide. The right of a troop/police contributor to provide any, or some, of categories of self-sustainment will be taken into consideration during the negotiation of the memorandum of understanding.[3] The United Nations has a responsibility, however, to ensure that any self-sustainment services provided by a troop/police contributor meet the minimum operational capabilities and are compatible with those services provided by other troop/police contributors if interface is required, and that the cost to the United Nations is similar to what it would have been to arrange centrally for the provision of these services. Unless specifically required by the standards for a self-sustainment category, as detailed in the present annex, the provision of specific types, numbers or capabilities of equipment needed to meet the standards for a self-sustainment category, for reimbursement purposes, is to be based on meeting the operational requirement agreed between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor and reflected in the memorandum of understanding.[4]

[1] A/C.5/59/39 and Corr.1, para. 63.
[2] Ibid., para. 67 (a) (i) and (ii).
[3] Ibid., para. 67 (a) (iii).
[4] A/C.5/65/16, para. 136.

4. When determining which party is to be responsible for the provision of a self-sustainment category, the cultural requirements of a troop/police contributor will be taken into consideration and a general principle of reasonability shall apply.[5]

5. Only those services specifically agreed upon in the memorandum of understanding to be provided by a troop/police contributor will be reimbursable, at the rates listed in chapter 8, annex B, using the actual troop strength up to the personnel ceiling agreed upon in the memorandum of understanding. The inspection team will refer to the respective memorandum of understanding to determine the categories of self-sustainment to be provided by each unit.

6. To be eligible for reimbursement for any self-sustainment category or subcategory, a unit must provide all minor equipment, maintenance and consumables associated with that specific category or subcategory. Categories are subdivided to ensure flexibility and to reimburse troop/police contributors only for the minor equipment and consumables provided. Should a unit obtain self-sustainment services from another unit, reimbursement will be made to the troop/police contributor providing the services unless other bilateral arrangements have been made. When the United Nations provides such services or part thereof, the troop/police contributor does not receive reimbursement for the applicable category or subcategory. A troop/police contributor may choose to procure some minor equipment and consumables from another troop/police contributor on a bilateral basis, or from a civilian contractor, in which case the troop/police contributor remains eligible for reimbursement as long as it meets the operational capabilities and standards for the categories of self-sustainment.

7. Troop/police contributors are requested to note that, in order not to disrupt the operational effectiveness of a mission, significant lead time may be required for the United Nations to arrange for procurement and support for some self-sustainment categories. Therefore, it is of paramount importance that a troop/police contributor inform the United Nations once it knows that it will not be able or does not wish to continue providing one or more of the self-sustainment capabilities negotiated in the memorandum of understanding. In these cases, the United Nations and the troop/police contributor will have to agree to an amendment to the memorandum of understanding in order for the United Nations to take responsibility for the provision of self-sustainment categories that cannot be sustained by the troop/police contributor.

8. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation related to the resupply to contingents of consumables and minor equipment necessary for the provision of self-sustainment.

9. In the event of a unit being required (if mutually agreed upon) to change the location of any base camp (unit or sub-unit level) owing to an operational or logistical/administrative requirement, the troop/police contributor may submit a claim to the United Nations for reimbursement of the extra and reasonable costs of reinstalling the self-sustainment services under its responsibility.[6]

Standards

10. The inspection team is responsible for verifying the categories or subcategories of self-sustainment agreed to in the memorandum of understanding to assess if the standard of operational requirement approved by the General Assembly

[5] Ibid., para. 128 (b) (27) (d).

[6] Ibid., para. 122 (b).

is being fulfilled.[7] In the same way, the United Nations must give an account of the services provided by the United Nations as stipulated in the memorandum of understanding.[8]

Catering

11. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for catering, the unit must be able to feed its troops with cold and hot meals in a clean and healthy environment. The contingent must:[9]

(a) Provide kitchen facilities and equipment, including supplies, consumables, dishes and cutlery, for the camps for which it is responsible, as detailed in the memorandum of understanding;[10]

(b) Provide deep freeze (14 days where required), cold (7 days) and dry food storage for kitchen facilities;

(c) Provide kitchen facilities with hot dishwashing capabilities;

(d) Ensure that kitchen facilities have hygienic equipment that maintains a clean and healthy environment.

Where refrigerated trucks (non-static) are required, this will be reimbursed separately under major equipment.[11]

12. The unit is responsible for maintaining and servicing its kitchen facilities, including all catering equipment, repair parts and supplies, such as dishes and cutlery. When the United Nations provides this service to an equivalent standard, the unit does not receive reimbursement for this category.[12]

13. Food, water and petrol, oil and lubricants are not included in the reimbursement rates, as the United Nations normally provides them. When the United Nations is unable to provide those items, or for initial provisioning, reimbursement will be made by the United Nations upon presentation of a detailed claim, subject to a review of the reasonableness of the claim in terms of the types and quantities of commodities provided in comparison with United Nations provisioning scales in the mission area.[13] The claim will be reviewed at United Nations Headquarters and should include the details of the provisioning requested as per the guidelines for troop-contributing countries or other specific documented request from the United Nations, as well as any other supporting substantiation.

Communications[14]

14. Telephone is the preferred means of communication for the unit; it will be utilized as much as possible for internal communications within the headquarters, and for communications with non-mobile sub-elements and sub-units of the unit located in the main base camp. The requirement for very high frequency (VHF)/ ultra high frequency (UHF) FM and high frequency (HF) communications within the area of operations will be determined during the site survey and is subject to

[7] Standards are from A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II A, as amended subsequently by the General Assembly (see A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex B, paras. 7–45).
[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 1.
[9] A/C.5/54/49, para. 60 (a).
[10] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 67 (b).
[11] A/C.5/54/49, note to para. 60 (a).
[12] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II A, para. 2.
[13] A/C.5/68/22, para. 116 (a).
[14] A/C.5/52/39, appendix IV.

negotiation with the troop/police contributor. The standards for each of the communications subcategories are defined below, in order of usage preference. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for communications, a unit must meet the following criteria:

(a) **Telephone**: The unit will utilize the telephone as its primary means of internal communication within the main base camp. The unit headquarters and stationary sub-elements (such as offices, workspaces, observation posts and guard posts) and sub-units located at the main base camp will be wired into the telephone system as early into the operation as possible in order to maximize the use of telephonic communications. The telephone system that is deployed should have the capability to interface with the telephone system that is provided at the mission level. The interface could be on the most simple level (i.e. two-wire trunk or better). This would then give the unit the ability to access the local telephone system in places where such systems are available. Reimbursement will be based upon the number of personnel in the main base camp and those elements of the unit at other locations which are served by authorized contingent-provided telephone services. To receive the reimbursement rate for self-sustainment, the unit will:

(i) Provide, install, operate and maintain a switchboard and telephone network that is capable of maintaining telephonic communications within the main base camp;

(ii) Provide, install and maintain an adequate number of telephone instruments for the contingent and its sub-units and sub-elements within the area of operations (including all cable, wire and connectors, as well as other hardware that may be required);

(iii) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations, and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment;

(b) **VHF/UHF-FM communications**: VHF/UHF-FM communications will be used as the primary means of radio communications with sub-units and sub-elements of the unit that are in a tactical or mobile environment and thus unable to communicate via telephonic means. While VHF/UHF-FM communications may be used by the unit as a backup means of communication to the telephone, this type of usage in itself is not a sufficient reason for reimbursement. Reimbursement will be based on the number of personnel in the unit. To receive the reimbursement rate for self-sustainment, the unit will:

(i) Maintain one command-and-control net, down to the sub-unit (section/squad) level;

(ii) Maintain one administrative net;

(iii) Maintain one dismounted patrol and security net or other primary non-vehicle mounted net;

(iv) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment;

(c) **HF communications** HF communications will be used as the primary means of communication with sub-units and sub-elements of the unit that are operating within the areas of operations that are beyond range of VHF/UHF-FM communications assets and that are operating in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephone or VHF/UHF-FM. While HF communications may be used as a backup means of communication to the telephone or to VHF/UHF-FM communications, this type of usage in itself is not a sufficient

reason for reimbursement. Additionally, the use of HF communications solely as a means of national rear-link will not be reimbursed. Reimbursement will be based on the authorized number of personnel in the sub-units and sub-elements of the unit operating within the areas of operation beyond the range of VHF/UHF-FM communications assets and that are operating in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephone or VHF/UHF-FM. To receive the reimbursement rate for self-sustainment, the unit will:

(i) Communicate with sub-units and sub-elements of the unit that are in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephonic means, and beyond the range of VHF/UHF-FM base station communications;

(ii) Provide a command-and-control net using non-vehicular mounted HF communications equipment;

(iii) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment.

Office[15]

15. To receive the reimbursement rate for office self-sustainment, the unit must provide:

(a) Office furniture, equipment and supplies for all unit headquarters staff;

(b) Office supplies for and services to personnel within the contingent;

(c) Electronic data processing and reproduction capability, including necessary software, to run all internal headquarters correspondence and administration, including necessary databases.

16. The unit is responsible for maintaining and servicing its offices, including all equipment, repair parts and supplies.

17. The rate is to be applied against the total unit population.

18. The United Nations could provide this capability as a complete self-contained function, subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[16]

Electrical equipment

19. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for electrical equipment, the unit must provide decentralized electrical power from generators. The decentralized power must:

(a) Ensure a stable power supply for small sub-units such as observation posts and small troop camps for the company, platoon or section level;

(b) Provide redundant emergency backup when the main power supply, provided through larger generators, is interrupted;

(c) Provide all necessary electrical harnesses, wiring, circuitry and lighting sets.

20. This is not the primary electrical power supply for larger units, which is covered under the major equipment rate.

21. The United Nations could provide this capability as a complete self-contained function, subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[17]

[15] Ibid., para. 81.

[16] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 67 (c).

22. The use of renewable energy electrical generation equipment to provide electrical self-sustainment in lieu of all or part of it being provided by fuel-powered generators is encouraged and will be treated as a special case.[18]

Minor engineering

23. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for minor engineering, the unit must be able, within its accommodation areas, to:

(a) Undertake non-field defensive minor construction;

(b) Handle minor electrical repairs and replacement;

(c) Undertake repairs to plumbing and water systems;

(d) Conduct minor maintenance and other light repair work;

(e) Provide all related workshop equipment, construction tools and supplies.

The reimbursement rate for minor engineering does not include garbage and sewage collection. Garbage collection from a centralized location for each unit is a United Nations responsibility.

24. Appendix 3 to the present annex provides examples of tasks and responsibilities that fall under minor engineering and major engineering in various circumstances. Repair and maintenance of United Nations-owned equipment is the responsibility of the United Nations. Any variations or contingencies not covered in the guidance document would be dealt with on a case-by-case basis by the United Nations and the contributing country, with the reasonability clause being applied in such cases.[19]

Explosive ordnance disposal

25. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for explosive ordnance disposal, the unit must have the capability to dispose of explosive ordnance to secure the unit's accommodation area,[20] as well as the capability:

(a) To locate and evaluate unexploded ordnance;

(b) To dismantle or destroy isolated ordnance that is considered a threat to the contingent's safety;

(c) To provide all related minor equipment, personal protective clothing and consumables.

Ammunition used for disposing of unexploded explosive ordnance under self-sustainment is included in consumables and is not reimbursable separately.

26. Self-sustainment with regard to explosive ordnance disposal is reimbursable only when the United Nations has established an operational requirement and specifically requested that the service be provided. The requirement for this support will not exist in all missions and should be determined on a case-by-case basis.

27. Demining and explosive ordnance disposal equipment should perform in compliance with the International Mine Action Standards.[21]

[17] Ibid., para. 67 (d).
[18] A/C.5/71/20, para. 57 (c).
[19] A/C.5/65/16, para. 124.
[20] A/C.5/52/39, para. 82 (a).
[21] A/C.5/65/16, para. 110.

28. When a troop/police contributor providing force-level engineering support is tasked with providing sustainment support with regard to the disposal of explosive ordnance to the accommodation areas of another troop/police contributor, the unit providing the support will receive self-sustainment reimbursement for the disposal of explosive ordnance for the population supported by the unit.[22]

29. Disposal of significant quantities of ordnance, for example, large-scale demolitions resulting from surrendered ammunition and minefields, will be handled by engineering units provided by the United Nations.

30. The requirement for self-sustainment with regard to explosive ordnance disposal should be reviewed 18 months after forces are deployed. If the review determines there is no longer a requirement for such self-sustainment, the troop/police contributor will continue to be reimbursed during the six-month period after the official communication to the unit is made. After this period, the self-sustainment capability with regard to the disposal of explosive ordnance will be repatriated at United Nations cost. During this six-month period, the troop/police contributor can negotiate an amendment to the memorandum of understanding.[23]

Laundry[24]

31. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for laundry, the unit must:

(a) Provide laundry services for all military/police and personal clothing services, including dry cleaning of operationally required specialist clothing (if any);

(b) Ensure that all laundry facilities have hygienic equipment that allows a clean and healthy environment to be maintained;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When a unit is geographically dispersed and the United Nations is able to provide laundry to only a portion of the unit, the troop/police contributor will receive the self-sustainment rate for laundry for those personnel not serviced by the United Nations.

Cleaning[25]

32. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for cleaning, the unit must:

(a) Provide cleaning of facilities for all personnel of the unit;

(b) Ensure that all facilities have hygienic equipment that allows a clean and healthy environment to be maintained, i.e. cleaning of accommodations and office areas;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When a unit is geographically dispersed and the United Nations is able to provide cleaning services to only a portion of the unit, the troop/police contributor will receive the self-sustainment rate for cleaning for those personnel not serviced by the United Nations.

[22] A/C.5/52/39, para. 82 (b).
[23] A/C.5/65/16, para. 126.
[24] Ibid., para. 128 (b) 26.
[25] Ibid., para. 128 (b) 27.

Tentage

33. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for tentage, the unit must have the ability to:

(a) House personnel in tented accommodations. Tentage includes flooring and the ability to heat and cool, as appropriate;[26]

(b) Provide ablutions capability under tentage, in which case the ablution facilities will be reimbursed under major equipment;[27]

(c) Provide temporary offices/workspace in tentage.

These requirements should be read in conjunction with the guidelines for troop-contributing countries.

34. The provision of accommodation by a unit shall be decided during the initial deployment discussions and planning for each individual unit. On a mission start-up, most units will be expected to deploy with tentage to accommodate their troops for at least six months. Depending on operational or administrative requirements, either the United Nations or a troop/police contributor may initiate discussions regarding the contributing country providing a specific unit with long-term accommodation. This may occur either on initial deployment or during the unit's deployment. The long-term accommodation provided by the contributing country will meet the minimum standards listed in paragraph 20 of chapter 3, annex A

35. In general terms, for units initially deployed and accommodated in self-provided tentage, the United Nations shall aim to provide accommodation that meets the United Nations field mission accommodation standards listed in paragraph 20 of chapter 3, annex A, within six months after deployment. The style of accommodation provided by the United Nations will be decided based on mission operational needs (including mission time frames), deployment mobility needs, sustainability requirements, mission administrative capabilities, local infrastructure capacity and logistics demands. The type of accommodation decided upon will range from high quality tensioned membrane facilities, to prefabricated buildings, to normally constructed facilities.[28]

36. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function, subject to the agreed overarching principles for the provision of self-sustainment categories.[29] When the United Nations notifies a troop/police contributor prior to a unit deploying that this capability is not required, the troop/police contributor will not receive reimbursement for this category. Units will initially receive tentage reimbursement for up to six months if not accommodated by the United Nations. If the United Nations confirms that the capability is required, the deploying unit will continue to decide whether to provide its own tentage capability and be reimbursed accordingly.[30] If a unit is accommodated in standard United Nations field mission accommodation but is required to retain a tentage capability for part of the unit in order to satisfy a mobility requirement, the quantity of tentage agreed upon may be reimbursed as major equipment following negotiations between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

[26] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 67 (f) (iv).
[27] Ibid., para. 67 (f) (iii).
[28] A/C.5/71/20, para. 57 (c).
[29] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 67 (f) (ii).
[30] Ibid., para. 67 (f) (i).

37. When the United Nations is unable to provide standard United Nations field mission accommodation for a unit after six months in tents, the troop/police contributor will be entitled to receive reimbursement at both the tentage and the accommodation self-sustainment rates. This combined rate will continue until personnel are housed to the standard specified in paragraph 20 of chapter 3, annex A.[31] The Secretariat may request a temporary waiver of the application of this dual payment principle for short-duration missions for which the provision of standard United Nations field mission accommodation is demonstrably and clearly impractical and not cost effective.[32]

38. An environmental enhancement supplement of an additional 5 per cent of the reimbursement rate to the troop/police contributor will be added if the provided tentage is shown to have additional features included which are designed to improve the heating and cooling effectiveness and efficiency of the facility, as per the standards defined in paragraphs 20 and 30 of chapter 3, annex A.[33]

Accommodation

39. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for accommodation, the troop/police contributor must:

(a) Purchase or construct facilities to accommodate the unit's personnel. These facilities shall comply at a minimum with the requirements of standard United Nations field mission accommodation as defined in paragraph 20 of chapter 3, annex A. The rate is based on a standard of 9 square metres per person; where ablution facilities are provided or are being reimbursed separately, the rate is based on a scale of accommodation of 8 square metres per person;[34]

(b) Provide furniture for eating facilities where necessary;[35]

(c) Provide offices/workspaces in facilities as defined in paragraph 20 of chapter 3, annex A, as applicable;[36]

(d) The scale of ablution facilities provided is to be in accordance with the scales adopted by the United Nations for the deployment of officers and troops in missions. The ablution facilities should complement the type of accommodation facility being employed and meet the requirements of long-term facilities as defined in paragraph 20 of chapter 3, annex A, have hot and cold running water for the showers and basins as per the water scale defined by the mission or by the United Nations, have adequate plumbing fixtures and fittings to maintain standards of hygiene and have an appropriate and environmentally friendly drainage system that meets field mission wastewater standards. The ablution facilities provided are to account for adequate gender separation for personnel if required.

(e) To ensure proper crew rest and the safe conduct of flights, either the United Nations or the troop-contributing country (as agreed) should make every effort to provide aircrews of aviation units with the following accommodations: pilots (as stipulated in the letter of assist) to be accommodated in standard single

[31] A/C.5/52/39, para. 84.
[32] Ibid., para. 85.
[33] A/C.5/71/20, para. 57 (c).
[34] Ibid.
[35] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 67 (g).
[36] A/C.5/62/26, para. 85.

rooms; and aircrew (e.g. air gunners, engineers, masters) to be accommodated in two-person rooms.[37]

These requirements should be read in conjunction with the guidelines for troop-contributing countries.

40. When the United Nations provides accommodation to an equivalent standard, the troop/police contributor does not receive reimbursement for this category.

41. Warehouses and equipment storage are not included in the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for accommodation. These will be handled either through the facilities reimbursed as major equipment or on a bilateral special-case basis between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

42. An environmental enhancement supplement of an additional 5 per cent of the agreed reimbursement to troop/police contributors will be added if the provided accommodation, including warehouses and equipment storage, is shown to have additional features included which are designed to improve the heating and cooling effectiveness and efficiency of the facility, as per the standards defined in paragraphs 20 and 23 of chapter 3, annex A.[38]

43. When the United Nations is unable to provide accommodation to an equivalent standard and the unit rents a suitable structure, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed the actual rental cost under a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

Basic firefighting capability[39]

44. To receive the self-sustainment rate for basic firefighting capability, the unit must:

(a) Provide sufficient basic firefighting equipment, i.e. buckets, beaters and fire extinguishers, in accordance with the International Fire Code, as amended;

(b) Provide all necessary minor equipment and consumables.

Fire detection and alarm capability

45. To receive the self-sustainment rate for fire detection and alarm capability, the unit must:

(a) Provide sufficient fire detection and alarm capability equipment, i.e. smoke detectors and fire alarm systems, in accordance with the International Fire Code, as amended;

(b) Provide all necessary minor equipment and consumables.

Observation

46. To receive the self-sustainment rate for observation, the unit must be able to carry out observations throughout its area of operation. The standards for each of the three subcategories are as follows:

(a) **General observation**: Provide handheld binoculars for general observation use;

[37] A/C.5/65/16, para. 122 (a).
[38] A/C.5/71/20, para. 57 (c).
[39] A/C.5/62/26, para. 105.

(b) **Night observation**:

(i) Provide the capability for passive or active infrared, thermal or image intensification night-time line-of-sight visual observation;

(ii) Be capable of detecting, identifying and categorizing persons or items within a range of 1,000 metres or more;

(iii) Be able to conduct night-time patrols and intercept missions.

The United Nations can provide the night observation capability as a complete self-contained function, subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[40]

(c) **Positioning**: Be able to determine the exact geographical location of a person or item within the area of operations through the combined use of global positioning systems and laser rangefinders.

The reimbursement for the observation category is based on meeting the operational requirements.

47. The unit must provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies. Night observation and positioning rates will be reimbursed only when requested by the United Nations.[41]

Identification

48. To receive the self-sustainment rate for identification, the unit must be able to:

(a) Conduct surveillance operations with photographic equipment, such as videotape and single lens reflex cameras;

(b) Process and edit the obtained visual information;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When the United Nations provides this service to equivalent standards, the unit does not receive reimbursement for this category.

Nuclear, biological and chemical protection

49. To receive the self-sustainment rate for nuclear, biological and chemical protection, the unit must be able to operate fully protected in any nuclear, biological or chemical threat environment. This includes the ability to:[42]

(a) Detect and identify nuclear, biological and chemical agents with appropriate detection equipment at the unit level;

(b) Conduct initial decontamination operations for all personnel and personal equipment in a nuclear, biological or chemical threat environment;

(c) Provide all personnel with the necessary nuclear, biological or chemical protection clothing and equipment (e.g. protective mask, coveralls, gloves, personal decontamination kits and injectors);

(d) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies. Nuclear, biological and chemical protection will be reimbursed only when requested by the United Nations.[43]

[40] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 67 (h).
[41] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, para. 30.
[42] A/C.5/52/39, para. 88.
[43] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, para. 34.

Field defence stores

50. To receive the field defence stores self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the unit must:

(a) Secure its own base camps with adequate field defence facilities (e.g. barbed-wire fences, sandbags and other field defence obstacles);

(b) Establish early warning and detection systems to protect contingent premises;[44]

(c) Prepare self-defence fortification works (e.g. small shelters, trenches and observation posts) that have not been tasked to specialized engineering contingents;

(d) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

51. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function, subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[45] A guide to the stores required for providing a suitable level of field defence for a contingent of 850 personnel can be found in appendix 1 to the present annex.

Miscellaneous general stores

52. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for each of the three subcategories of miscellaneous general stores, a unit must provide:

(a) **Bedding**: Bed linen, blankets, mattress covers, pillows and towels. Sleeping bags may be an acceptable substitute for bed linen and blankets. Sufficient quantities must be provided to allow for rotation and cleaning;

(b) **Furniture**: Bed, mattress, nightstand, table light and locker for each person, or other appropriate furniture to provide an adequate living space;

(c) **Welfare**:[46] Appropriate levels of equipment and amenities across the welfare spectrum, to include entertainment, fitness, sports, games and communications, must be provided in quantities appropriate to the number of personnel at their respective locations in the mission area. Verification as to whether appropriate standards have been provided will be based on the welfare arrangements agreed between the troop/police contributors and the United Nations, detailed in annex C, appendix 2, of the memorandum of understanding;

(d) **Internet access**:[47] Appropriate levels of equipment and bandwidth in the peacekeeping mission:

(i) Verification as to whether appropriate quantities of equipment have been provided will be based on Internet requirements agreed between the troop/police contributors and the Secretariat, and as detailed in the memorandum of understanding in annex C, appendix 2;

(ii) Access to the Internet is to be established by the troop/police contributor and not linked to existing United Nations communications systems;

(iii) A guide to the standard required for providing Internet access can be found in appendix 2 to the present annex.

[44] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 67 (i) (i).
[45] Ibid., para. 67 (i) (ii).
[46] A/C.5/62/26, para. 93 (c).
[47] Ibid., para. 93 (d).

Unique equipment

53. Any special minor equipment or consumables not covered in the above self-sustainment rates will be treated as unique equipment. These items will be handled on a bilateral special case basis between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

Appendix 1

Guidelines for field defence stores for peacekeeping forces (infantry battalion)[1]

Item	Unit	Quantity required		Remarks
		Company	Battalion	
Concertina wire	Roll	266	1 600	Triple standard concertina
Ground locking pegs	Each	1 596	9 600	6 pegs per concertina wire roll
Barbed wire	Roll	30	180	
Binding wire (1.5 mm x 25 kg)	Roll	15	90	
Pickets				
Angular iron pickets (long)	Each	800	4 800	6' (182 cm)
Angular iron pickets (medium)	Each	50	300	4' (121 cm)
Angular iron pickets (short)	Each	250	1 500	2' (61 cm)
Sandbags (40 x 70 cm)	Each	5 000	30 000	
Gabions (1.5 x 0.5 x 0.5 m, 3 cells)	Each	50	300	Hesco Bastion or FlexMac
Corrugated galvanized iron sheets (0.7 mm x 0.9 m x 3.0 m)	Sheet	100	600	
Polyethylene film (black)	Roll	50	300	0.3 mm x 1.5 m x 30 m
Nail				
Nail 2" (5 cm)	Kg	10	60	
Nail 4" (10 cm)	Kg	10	60	
Nail 6" (15 cm)	Kg	10	60	
Timber				
Timber (2" x 4" x 12')	Each	120	720	Shelter/bunker, barricade, post
Timber (2" x 12" x 12')	Each	30	180	
Timber (4" x 4" x 12')	Each	80	480	
Plywood				
Plywood (1/4" x 4' x 8')	Sheet	30	180	Shelter/bunker, barricade, post
Plywood (5/8" x 4' x 8')	Sheet	30	180	
Plywood (3/4" x 4' x 8')	Sheet	50	300	
Tools				
Wire-cutter	Each	3	18	
Gauntlets (gloves)	Pair	12	72	
Axes	Each	3	18	
Sledgehammer	Each	6	36	
Power chain-saw	Each	2	12	

[1] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 65 (n): "[annex] should be included as an appendix to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual *to provide a simple guide to the minimum level of stores* required to provide a suitable level of field defence."

Item	Unit	Quantity required	Purpose	Remarks
20' ISO container (used)	Each	2	12	Shelter bunker
Subtotal				
Sea freight cost at 15 per cent				
Ground total				

Notes

Assumptions

(a) Infantry battalion strength (810): 3 rifle companies, 1 mechanized company and headquarters and log company (United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual);

(b) Operational concept: Base camp defence along perimeter with protective wires only

- Triple standard concertina wires for perimeter defence
- 1,000 metres perimeter per company
- Total required length of protective wires: 1,000 m (perimeter) x 1.20 = 1,200 m
- Additional requirements of tactical and supplementary wires: 300 m of double apron (4-2 pace)
- Total requirements for battalion: 6 x company's requirements (5 companies + 1 for reserve stores)

Packed as per infantry company's requirement in two each 20-foot ISO containers. This standard requirement is assumed for an initial six-month period per battalion. Battalion reserve calculated for one infantry company.

Appendix 2

Guidelines for Internet access

The guide below is based on a battalion of 800 personnel deployed in up to three locations.

Equipment	Quantity
Internet access equipment	3
Computers	7
Printers	3
Appropriate levels of maintenance, spare parts and bandwidth for the equipment mentioned above	

Appendix 3

Guidance document on responsibilities under minor engineering[1]

General

1. Military and formed police units deployed to United Nations peacekeeping field missions are generally self-sustained with regard to minor engineering. Troop/police contributors are reimbursed if services provided are satisfactory according to the standards set out in the present manual. This arrangement is reflected in the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the Government contributing resources to the field mission.

2. While minor engineering work is the responsibility of each formed unit, major engineering work is the responsibility of the field mission. For this purpose, field missions make available United Nations assets, formed military engineering units and/or contractors.

3. To enhance consistency across field missions and formed units in the execution of minor engineering tasks, the present guidance provides examples of typical engineering tasks and clarifies who is generally responsible for performing them.

Implementation

4. Minor engineering is part of a formed unit's own logistical support and should be provided for all personnel up to or above the ceiling specified in the memorandum of understanding. To be eligible for reimbursement for minor engineering, a formed unit must provide all minor equipment, maintenance and consumables associated with this category and the work it requires.

5. Formed units normally deploy trained craftsmen, workshops and tools, spare parts and consumables to carry out minor engineering tasks. Occasionally, formed units will recruit national workers or contractors to conduct minor engineering tasks or augment their capabilities with regard to minor engineering under their own arrangements, and at their own liability and expense. Such arrangements are not in conflict with the guidance provided in the COE Manual.

6. Formed units that are self-sustained with regard to minor engineering are responsible for minor construction, repairs and replacement, as well as maintenance and supplies, in accordance with the generic performance standard above, and must be proactive in the area of minor engineering. A request for minor engineering work through the field mission will therefore be rejected as a general rule.

7. Likewise, field missions should not undertake minor engineering work with formed units self-sustained with regard to minor engineering unless it is clear that the formed unit does not have or has been temporarily deprived of the capability required to solve the task at hand. If that is the case, support should be provided by the field mission in accordance with overall priorities following coordination with the chief of the contingent-owned equipment unit on a cost-recovery basis agreed to by the commanding officer of the formed unit. In more extreme cases, support can be provided based on a declaration by the commanding officer that the formed unit is no longer self-sustained with regard to minor engineering. This will be reported as part of the regular reporting on the inspection of contingent-owned equipment for reimbursement purposes to United Nations Headquarters. The implication is that the

[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 4

troop/police contributor will not be reimbursed for minor engineering until its capacity to conduct minor engineering work has been restored.

8. This also applies to formed units occupying temporary camps. The purpose of minor engineering must be to allow for necessary services irrespective of circumstances to ensure reasonable living conditions for formed unit personnel at all times and to ensure that the formed unit is able to operate in a safe environment.

9. It should be noted that units that receive field mission support in minor engineering or fail to demonstrate that they are willing to carry out minor engineering tasks, or are capable of doing so, cannot be regarded as self-sustained with regard to minor engineering. Underperformance will be discussed in the field mission's contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board for suitable action.

Guiding examples of tasks and responsibilities

10. Tables 1–3 below provide examples of tasks and responsibilities related to minor engineering and major engineering in various fields:

(a) Table 1: Responsibilities related to minor engineering when the United Nations is responsible for field defence stores;

(b) Table 2: Responsibilities related to minor engineering during development and maintenance of the camp area;

(c) Table 3: Responsibilities related to minor engineering when the United Nations provides accommodation.

Table 1
Responsibilities related to minor engineering when the United Nations is responsible for field defence stores

Field defence stores	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Construction	• Erect adequate perimeter walls and/or barbed wire fences with access (boom gates, metal gates or other gates), perimeter lighting and other early warning systems as per security assessment • Provide lights inside the camp • Construct observation platforms and self-defence fortification works, e.g. small shelters and trenches and bastions • Painting and United Nations markings on external surfaces • Construct dams, ditches, canals, drainage or similar permanent structures if required as per security assessment • Removal of vegetation	• Provide a self-fortification plan • Connect perimeter lights and other early warning systems and lights with main contingent-owned equipment generators
Maintenance and repair	• Conduct structural and major repairs, e.g. major repairs to fences, walls and platforms, and replacement of perimeter lights in the event of damage • Major paintwork	• Conduct inspection and daily repairs of perimeter wall/fence, lights, observation platforms and fortification works, e.g. patching of small holes in fence, necessary electrical and carpentry work and minor paintwork as per building maintenance standard
Consumables/supplies	• Provide all related minor equipment and consumables for construction, maintenance and repair, e.g. concertina wire, barbed wire, corrugated galvanized iron sheets, pickets, nails, ground locking pegs, light bulbs, paint and sandbags	• None. Consumables are a United Nations responsibility
Tools and personnel	• Provide all tools and personnel for construction, major repairs and maintenance work	• Provide guidance with respect to fortification plan • Provide all personnel and tools for daily inspection and minor repairs

Table 2

Responsibilities related to minor engineering during development and maintenance of the camp area

Camp area	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Construction	• Removal of major vegetation, ground levelling, ground stabilization (gravel, hardstand, compacting) • Ground work for tentage[a] • Drainage (installation or construction of collection pools, soak pits or outlets; installation of underground drains) • Grading of surface • Provision of water source (well, river, lake, external supply) and storage if no contingent-owned equipment storage is available as per memorandum of understanding • Installation of United Nations-owned equipment, i.e. generators, water and waste treatment plants, fuel storage, computers, and telephone and communication lines • Provision of technical guidance for installation of United Nations-owned equipment	• Construct concrete platforms, slabs and sheds for generators (contingent-owned equipment and equipment owned by the United Nations), vehicle wash areas, gymnasium, etc. • Installation of contingent-owned equipment generators and power connection/distribution to accommodation area, office and workshops, kitchens, perimeter lights, water treatment plants, medical facility, etc. • Installation of contingent-owned equipment water treatment plants with storage and internal distribution to end users (ablution facilities, kitchen, laundry facility, hospital and work areas, dining and accommodation, etc.) • Connect contingent-owned equipment field ablution facilities to United Nations-provided sewage facility • Installation of contingent-owned equipment fuel storage; • Construction of guard posts, ammunition storage, shades, garbage collection points and centralized safe storage; • Removal of minor vegetation, landscaping within own camp area (lawn, flowers, lamps) and dust stabilization • Construction of signs and minor paintwork • Other minor construction work such as outdoor sports facilities, weights for gymnasium, car ramps, flag poles with platforms, vehicle wash points and barbeque area

Camp area	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Maintenance and repair	• Conduct structural and major repairs to groundwork, drainage and water supply • Collection of garbage and hazardous waste from centralized formed unit location • United Nations-owned generators, water and waste treatment plants	• Removal of minor vegetation (small bushes, grass, etc.) • Daily inspection and maintenance of all drainage, water supply and groundwork
Consumables/supplies	• Gravel and sand for ground repairs following erosion and other repair requirements • Minor equipment and consumables for structural and major repairs to drainage installations • United Nations-owned equipment that is used to support formed unit	• Provide all related minor equipment and consumables for minor construction work, maintenance and repairs (cement, gravel, sand, nails, screws, fittings, fertilizers, liquids, electrical wires, fuses, light bulbs, pipes and hoses, filters, etc.) • Consumables for the formed unit's minor engineering work may under exceptional circumstances be issued (as the situation allows) by the field mission against cost recovery
Tools and personnel	• Provide all personnel and tools for major construction work and structural and major repairs	• Trained personnel (carpenters, plumbers, electricians) and all relevant tools

[a] Concrete pads for tents are not a mandatory requirement. What is required is adequate protection against flooding and access, among other things. This could be provided by building up earth mounds and providing drainage ditches and protective bunds, among other things. In some circumstances, concrete pads may be the most cost effective and may be the only solution. In either case, the United Nations is responsible for the provision of the site, protected as above, as this scale of task is considered beyond the integral capability of most units and is not covered under the self-sustainment categories mentioned. For engineering units that do have the capacity for the work, they could be expected to prepare their own sites, as well as sites for other formed units, for tentage, with required material supplied by the United Nations.

Table 3

Responsibilities related to minor engineering when the United Nations provides accommodation[a]

Accommodation	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Construction	• Foundation work and erection and assembly of accommodation units, office and workspace, and ablution facilities • Construction/reconstruction/refurbishment to United Nations standard of living space and office/workspace, including kitchen and laundry facilities • Installation of floor/wall/roof panels, doors, windows, footings, netting, heating/cooling • Installation of building utilities (electrical wiring and fixtures, water supply and wastewater removal) • Internal and external painting of United Nations-provided accommodation and workspace, as well as United Nations markings, as necessary	• Provide an accommodation plan which allows for effective use of United Nations-provided accommodation while ensuring satisfactory living conditions of formed unit personnel
Maintenance and repair[b]	• Repair and replacement of building elements (floor, walls, roof panels, doors, windows, footings) • Major repair work to building utilities (installation of electrical wiring and fixtures, water supply and wastewater removal) • Major paintwork • Preventive maintenance: periodic inspection and testing of all elements and fixtures, fastening of loose fixtures (door handles, window brackets, hinges, electrical wiring and fixtures), repair or replacement of broken/damaged items (window panes, electrical wiring and fixtures, door handles, hinges) and repairs to toilets and showers • Minor paintwork and repairs to painted surfaces	• Cleaning:[c] Daily sweeping and washing of floors, wash basins, showers, water closets and urinals; washing of walls, window cleaning, and removal of limestone in toilets, showers, faucets and shower heads, etc. • Cleaning: daily cleaning of drains, plumbing installations and fixtures, and electrical installations and fixtures, including surface wiring
Consumables/supplies	• Provide all spare parts and consumables related to maintenance and repairs, except cleaning materials	• Provide cleaning materials

Accommodation	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Tools and personnel	• Provide all personnel and tools for construction and assembly work, installation and major repairs	
	• Provide all personnel and tools for daily maintenance work	
Other	• Provide furniture for eating facilities, where necessary	• Maintain furniture

[a] It should be noted that, in order to minimize the risk of fire, there can be **no use** of additional electrical appliances, no open fires, no cookers, no coffeemakers, no gas cookers and no smoking in United Nations-provided accommodation

[b] In cases in which the United Nations is unable to carry out repairs and maintenance or provide special spare parts, a troop/police contributor, with the prior agreement of the United Nations as to the scope of work required, may carry out the required repairs and maintenance using spare parts provided by the United Nations or purchased by the troop/police contributor itself. A troop/police contributor shall be entitled to reimbursement of the actual and reasonable costs of carrying out the repairs and maintenance upon presentation of supporting documentation and a claim (A/C.5/68/22, para. 114)

[c] These standards also apply to the self-sustainment category of cleaning

Annex C

Principles of verification and performance standards for medical support[1]

Principles of verification

1. Only medical equipment provided as per United Nations standards and authorized in the memorandum of understanding will be reimbursed.[2] Units must have sufficient medical equipment as stipulated in the United Nations standards for level 1, level 2 and level 3 medical services in order to provide the respective outpatient and inpatient care, basic and advanced diagnostic services, basic and advanced life-saving, basic and advanced surgical capacities and capabilities, and sufficient resupply capabilities, as well as casualty evacuation/medical evacuation capabilities and capacities in the mission area as per the memorandum of understanding. Requested medical equipment must be provided and maintained in a fully operational condition, maintaining an aseptic and sterile environment as per World Health Organization (WHO) requirements in order to ensure uninterrupted medical support and an adequate standard for medical services, including evacuation capabilities.[3]

2. In implementing the following principles and standards, the following definitions are used:

(a) Medical equipment: Accountable major equipment (see footnotes to the appendices to the present annex) for the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;

(b) Drugs: Drugs produced according to WHO standards and consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;

(c) Medical supplies: Expendable supplies and minor equipment consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;

(d) Medical self-sustainment: The supply and resupply of drugs and medical supplies for the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;

(e) High-risk mission: A mission with a high incidence of endemic infectious diseases for which no vaccinations exist. All other missions are considered "normal-risk missions".[4] This definition is for use in determining eligibility for reimbursement of the self-sustainment rate for "high-risk areas (epidemiological)";

(f) For the purpose of establishing eligibility for medical care through United Nations mission medical facilities, the following personnel are considered part of a United Nations mission:[5]

(i) United Nations formed military and formed police units;

(ii) United Nations military and police personnel that are not members of formed units and other government-provided personnel;

(iii) United Nations international civilian staff;

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[1] A/C.5/71/20, para. 75 (c).

[2] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. II.B, "Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 13", and annex VIII, appendices I and II; and A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B.

[3] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. II.B, "Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 14".

[4] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 95.

[5] Ibid., para. 97.

(iv) United Nations Volunteers;

(v) Locally employed United Nations staff, where applicable.

3. All medical facilities are considered "force assets" and thus are available to all members of a United Nations mission.[6] Medical facilities may be United Nations-owned, contingent-owned or commercially contracted.

4. Level 1 and level 2 medical facilities can be augmented with modules to enhance their capabilities, at which point they are referred to as level 1+ and level 2+ facilities, respectively. The requirements and standards for modules are presented in appendices 5 through 11 to the present annex.

5. The costing of each medical facility or module, and therefore the related reimbursement rates, is based on the generic fair market value of each piece of medical equipment required by the module.[7] The lists of equipment per module include all medical equipment required for the separate levels. Non-medical equipment required to meet the medical standards (e.g. generators above 20 kVA, ambulances, water treatment plants and sanitation equipment) are listed separately for the purpose of reimbursement. The revised medical equipment requirements for each medical facility and module are shown in the appendices to the present annex.[8]

6. Medical modules deployed independently will be reimbursed as separate entities under major equipment.

7. In preparing the verification reports for medical facilities, quality, capacity and capability, as defined in the standards, are the overriding considerations.[9] Therefore, an expert medical opinion concerning the operational impact of any shortfall, discrepancy or corrective action or substitution undertaken will be required before deduction may be made to the reimbursement.

Performance standards

8. When troop/police contributors are deployed on United Nations peacekeeping operations and they provide standard United Nations field mission accommodation for level 2 and/or level 3 medical facilities, these items are reimbursed separately as major equipment. (See chapter 8, annex A, Accommodation equipment, Camp unit (medium and large for levels 2 and 3 medical facilities, respectively)).[10] Ablution units will be reimbursed separately as major equipment.[11]

9. Medical support and security are essential at all times; therefore, a troop/police contributor cannot be partially self-sustaining in the medical self-sustainment subcategories. Level 1 medical care is a troop/police contributor responsibility; however, each level 1 facility is to provide medical support and care to all United Nations personnel permanently or temporarily in its area of responsibility.[12] As a matter of principle, this occasional level 1 care should be provided in an emergency with no fee. A troop/police contributor may, however, choose to seek reimbursement for services rendered, and therefore there is a requirement to document and register emergency services provided.[13] All United Nations medical facilities are responsible

[6] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 96.
[7] A/C.5/65/16, paras. 138 and 144.
[8] Ibid., paras. 143, 144 and 147–152.
[9] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 98 (a).
[10] A/C.5/62/26, para. 115 (a).
[11] A/C.5/71/20, para. 57 (c).
[12] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex B, para. 1.
[13] Ibid., para. 103.

for emergency medical services for all United Nations personnel in their area of responsibility. Except in emergencies, specialists and level 2 and 3 facilities can request a referral from a level 1 facility before accepting a patient.[14]

10. Medical support facilities are often called upon by the mission headquarters to provide care to United Nations and other authorized personnel for whom they are not receiving reimbursement under self-sustainment. In these circumstances, the medical facility is entitled to seek reimbursement for the associated costs by applying a fee-for-service model for the medical care provided. The agreed procedures and fee-for-service rates are listed in appendix 13 to the present annex. Care provided to non-eligible personnel (e.g. the local civilian population) by a troop/police contributor is not reimbursable by the United Nations.

11. A troop/police contributor that cannot provide all medical capabilities according to the standards listed in the present annex must advise the Secretariat during the negotiation of the memorandum of understanding, and in all cases prior to deployment.

12. A contingent commander must inform the mission immediately if a troop/police contributor, while deployed, finds that it cannot adequately supply medical equipment, drugs or consumables under self-sustainment. If the troop/police contributor cannot find another contributor to offer resupply on a bilateral basis, the United Nations must take over the resupply of drugs, consumables and medical supplies permanently. The responsibility to provide medical personnel and medical services remains with the troop/police contributor. Medical self-sustainment will not be reimbursed from the day the troop/police contributor cannot provide full self-sustainment resupply.[15]

13. To ensure that all personnel receive the medical care to which they are entitled and to ensure that there is an effective and equitable system for reimbursement for medical self-sustainment, all uniformed personnel, police and military, shall be assigned to medical facilities that are responsible for their medical care. The assignment can be as part of a unit (for formed units) or on an individual basis (United Nations police, military observers and Headquarters staff). Each individual shall be assigned to a level 1, level 2 and/or a level 3 facility, where applicable.

14. It is the responsibility of the Chief Medical Officer/Force Medical Officer to ensure that all personnel are informed upon entry into the mission as to the medical facilities responsible for their care, and to ensure that all medical facilities are notified as to who is assigned to the facility. The same information or notification must be given whenever individuals and units move from the area of responsibility of one facility to that of another.

15. All United Nations civilian staff shall be assigned to medical facilities in the same manner as uniformed personnel; however, this will not create eligibility for reimbursement under self-sustainment unless this is explicitly stated in the memorandum of understanding. Alternatively, a fee-for-service model might apply.

16. All United Nations level 2 and 3 medical facilities must be equipped and staffed to receive and treat all United Nations personnel regardless of gender, religion or culture, preserving the dignity and individuality of all patients.[16]

17. The reimbursement for self-sustainment medical services, including medical-related minor equipment, tools, supplies and consumables, will be made at the rate

[14] Ibid., annex III.B, annex B, para. 34.
[15] Ibid., para. 4.
[16] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex B, para. 34.

[illegible] for the level of service provided and be calculated on the actual personnel strength of the units/contingents for which a medical facility is responsible up to the level agreed in the memorandum of understanding.[17]

18. If a troop/police contributor provides medical services to United Nations standards, which includes services of more than one level, these levels shall be accumulated accordingly.[18] When a level 3 medical facility covers an area where there is no medical facility providing level 2 medical services, however, the level 2 and level 3 self-sustainment rates are not accumulated. The level 2 and 3 combined self-sustainment rate is to be used and the calculation of the reimbursement is to be based on the actual troop strength of those contingents assigned to the level 3 medical facility for level 2 and 3 medical care.[19]

19. To be eligible for reimbursement at the medical self-sustainment rate, the medical facility must provide medical self-sustainment, including all related staff, equipment, drugs and supplies (including those required for epidemiological high-risk areas), for the categories of basic, level 1, level 2, level 3, storage for blood and blood products, and high-risk areas, as agreed in the memorandum of understanding. The level of equipment must meet United Nations standards as specified in the present annex and the United Nations Medical Support Manual for a medical facility and indicated in the memorandum of understanding. Drugs and consumables must meet WHO standards.[20]

20. A summary of the United Nations standards for each level of medical service with respect to self-sustainment rates is shown be[illegible] Detailed information regarding equipment requirements for medical support are contained in the appendices to the present annex.[21] Additional information on the immunization policy, malaria prophylaxis, vector control, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases is included in appendix 14 to the present annex.[22] Information on levels of medical support in the field are spelled out in chapter 4 of the United Nations Medical Support Manual, and the minimum professional qualifications for medical personnel are spelled out in chapter 8 of the United Nations Medical Support Manual.

(a) **Basic level (first aid)**: Basic level (first aid) medical services comprise the basic immediate first aid provided to a casualty by the nearest person on site, at the point of injury. The United Nations requirement for basic first aid is set out in appendix 1 to the present annex.

(b) **Level 1 medical facility**:[23] Level 1 medical facilities provide the first level of medical care, i.e. primary health care and immediate life-saving and resuscitation services. Normally included within basic level 1 capabilities are: routine sick calls and the management of minor sicknesses and injuries among personnel for immediate return to duty; casualty collection from the point of injury/wounding and limited triage; stabilization of casualties; preparation of casualties for evacuation to the next level of medical capability or the appropriate level of medical facility depending on the type and gravity of the injuries; limited inpatient services; and advice on disease prevention, medical risk assessment and force protection within the area of responsibility. A level 1 medical facility is the first level of

[17] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. II.B, "Chapter 3, Annex A, paragraph 13"

[18] Ibid., remark to sect. II.B.1

[19] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, para. 106

[20] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. II.B, "Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 14"; and A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex B, para. 36

[21] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.A; and A/C.5/65/16, paras. 151–152 and annexes 7.4–7.9

[22] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.C

[23] A/C.5/65/16, paras. 136–139

medical care where a doctor/physician is available. The United Nations requirement for level 1 medical facilities is set out in appendix 2 to the present annex.

(c) **Level 2 medical facility**.[24,25] Level 2 medical facilities provide the next level of medical care and the first level at which basic surgical expertise is available and life support services and hospital and ancillary services are provided within the mission area. A level 2 medical facility provides all level 1 capabilities and, in addition, includes capabilities for emergency surgery, damage control surgery, post-operative services and high-dependency care, intensive care resuscitation and inpatient services; and basic imagistic, laboratory, pharmaceutical, preventive medicine and dental services. Maintenance of patient records and tracking of evacuated patients are also minimum capabilities required for a level 2 medical facility. The United Nations requirement for level 2 medical facilities is set out in appendix 3 to the present annex.

(d) **Level 3 medical facility**.[26,27] Level 3 medical facilities provide the third and highest level of medical care deployed within a mission area. At this level, all capabilities of a level 1 and 2 medical facility are provided, as are capabilities for multidisciplinary surgical services, specialist services and specialist diagnostic services, increased high-dependency care capacity, extended intensive care services and specialist outpatient services. The United Nations requirement for level 3 medical facilities is presented set out in appendix 4 to the present annex.

(e) **Blood and blood products**. Blood and blood products will be provided by the United Nations according to United Nations standards, including transport, testing, handling and administration, unless the level 2 or 3 medical facility troop/police contributor believes it necessary to negotiate the issue.[28] In such instances, this will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and reflected in annex C to the memorandum of understanding. The United Nations will provide climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products. Qualified personnel in medical facilities will administer blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors, using approved hygiene to prevent contamination, and will perform blood testing and grouping. Further details on blood and blood products can be found in chapter 12 of the United Nations Medical Support Manual.

(f) **High-risk areas (epidemiological)**.[29] To be eligible for self-sustainment reimbursement for high-risk areas (epidemiological), troop/police contributors must provide medical supplies, chemoprophylaxis and preventive health measures in areas with a high incidence of endemic infectious disease for which there is no vaccine. The minimum standards for high-risk areas (epidemiological) can vary according to the region in which United Nations personnel are deployed and are based on the risk posed to United Nations personnel. The self-sustainment reimbursement covers the provision and sustainment of prophylactic pharmaceuticals (anti-malarial) at a minimum. The prophylactic treatment of malaria is a national responsibility, as stipulated in appendix 14 to the present annex.

(g) **Dental-only facility**. Dental-only facilities must be able to provide dental care to maintain the dental health of unit personnel, provide basic or

[24] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex B, para. 35 (c).
[25] A/C.5/62/26, para. 128, paragraphs under "(d) Level-II medical facility".
[26] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, para. 35 (d).
[27] A/C.5/62/26, para. 128, paragraphs under "(f) Level-III medical facility".
[28] A/C.5/54/49, para. 86 (h).
[29] A/C.5/62/26, para. 128, paragraphs under "(h) High-risk areas (epidemiological)".

emergency dental procedures, maintain a sterilization capability, conduct minor prophylactic procedures and provide oral hygiene education to mission personnel.

21. The administration of vaccinations, as recommended by the United Nations, is a national responsibility. The United Nations will provide necessary information on what kind of vaccination and preventive measures will be given to all United Nations personnel prior to deployment. If any United Nations personnel deploy without proper vaccinations and prophylaxes, the United Nations will provide necessary booster shots and prophylaxes. In such cases, the United Nations will deduct any expenses for initial vaccinations, which are covered by reimbursement provided to troop/police contributors for contingent personnel.[90,91]

[90] [illegible]

[91] General Assembly resolutions [illegible] of 16 May 2011.

Appendix I

United Nations levels of medical support: basic-level (first aid) requirements and standards[1]

Treatment capability	Treatment capacity	Staffing requirement	Equipment requirement[2]	Self-sustainment requirement	Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)	Remarks
"Buddy aid"[3] by non-medical personnel Skills 1. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation 2. Bleeding control 3. Fracture immobilization 4. Wound dressing and bandaging (including burns) 5. Casualty transport and evacuation 6. Communication and reporting	2 casualties	Nil	Medical-level basic first aid kit[4] Personal field mask (optional)	Nil	$2.17	Troop/police contributor will prepare personnel by providing them with the required medical skills. The personnel will be trained to a sufficient level of proficiency as stipulated in the United Nations Medical Support Manual.[5]

Note: The items "medical disposable gloves", as well as the optional "combat gauze (impregnated with haemostatic agent)" and "combat application tourniquet" included in the "basic first aid kit", form part of the mission-specific recommended requirement for the soldier's/police kit. They are included under and reimbursed as part of reimbursement for contingent personnel, not self-sustainment, and no additional separate reimbursement is included in the self-sustainment rate (see A/C.5/68/22, para. 143 (c) and (d)).

[a] "Soldier"-level or "buddy" aid refers to the basic first aid skills that every peacekeeper should have.

[b] See appendix I.1 for a detailed list of items in the first aid kit, which should be in vehicles and facilities.

[c] A/C.5/68/22, annex 2.

[d] See chapter 16 of the United Nations Medical Support Manual.

[1] A/C.5/68/22, para. 143 (b).

Appendix 1.1

Medical-level basic first aid kit

Serial No.	*Item*	*Quantity*
1	First aid pouch or box	1
2	Field dressing (small)	5
3	Field dressing (large)	1
4	Burn dressing	1
5	Triangular bandages	5
6	Sterile gauze pads	10
7	Roller bandages/gauze (roll)	5
8	Sterile cotton wool (100 g pack)	1
9	Wound-cleansing solution (bottle)	1
10	Adhesive tape (roll)	2
11	Safety scissors (super shear)	1
12	Pocket mask	1
13	Gloves, size 7 ½ and 8 (pairs)	2
14	Arterial tourniquet	1

1. The following facilities are required to have at least one first aid kit:

(a) All vehicles;

(b) All workshops and maintenance facilities;

(c) All kitchens and cooking facilities;

(d) Any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary.

2. Replenishing used and expired items within first aid kits is the responsibility of the personnel using the above facilities. New supplies may be obtained from the medical unit supporting the facility, with the authorization of the respective medical unit commander.

3. Member States may choose to augment the above-mentioned minimum standards. This is a national prerogative, which must not lead to additional costs to the United Nations.

Appendix 2

United Nations levels of medical support: level 1 (primary health and emergency care) requirements and standards

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*[a]	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
Scope 1. Maintenance of airway 2. Ventilation 3. Haemorrhage control 4. Advanced life support 5. Treatment of shock 6. Correction of dehydration 7. Fracture immobilization 8. Wound management 9. Burn management 10. Infection control 11. Pain control 12. Minor surgery, e.g. toilet and suture, nail avulsion, and removal of corns 13. Treatment of common/minor illness 14. Stabilization for evacuation 15. Evacuation	Treatment of 20 ambulatory patients per day Holding capacity of 5 patients for up to 2 days Medical supplies for 60 days	2x medical officers 6x medics/nurses (Able to split into 2 forward medical teams, each with 1 medical officer and 3 medics/nurses) 3x support staff	Emergency resuscitation equipment and drugs[a] Fluids Splints and bandages Surgical sets for minor surgical procedures Field dispensary Stretchers	Tentage Containers Building (if available) Deployment will be subdivided into three main areas Resuscitation and stabilization Treatment and minor surgery Holding/observation	Epidemiological low-risk areas Level 1 $16.11[b]	The level 1 unit must be able to split into two forward medical teams All equipment must be portable The weight, size and shape of packs should enable one person to carry them All equipment must be transportable by helicopter

Notes: Equivalent to battalion or regimental aid station (up to the battalion level). Actual composition and number of level 1 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements as agreed upon in the memorandum of understanding.

[a] See appendix 2.1 for a detailed equipment list.

[b] A/C.5/71/20, annex 2.

Appendix 2.1

Level 1 medical facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	Generic fair market value	Item		Quantity	Generic fair market value
A Administration, logistics and communications	4 188	i.	Standby generator (portable)[a]	1	4 188
		ii.	Furniture[b]	Adequate	
		iii.	Stationery/documentation[b]	Adequate	
		iv.	Computer/printer[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1	
		v.	Telephone[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		vi.	Facsimile[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		vii.	VHF/UHF communications[b]	Suitable to mission	
		viii.	Storage (boxes, cupboards, etc.)[b]	Adequate	
B Consultation, treatment and emergency	69 257	i.	Examination couch[c]	1	1 314
		ii.	Desk and chairs[b]	1 set	
		iii.	Essential diagnostic equipment[c]	2 sets	
			Stethoscope[c]		219
			Ophthalmoscope[c]		1 095
			Otoscope[c]		1 095
			Electrocardiogram (ECG) machine[c]		10 946
			Reflex mallet[c]		219
			Thermometers[c]		110
			Sphygmomanometer[c]		219
			Gynaecological speculum[c]		657
			Proctoscope[c]		657
			Measuring tape[c]		22
			Torch[c]		44
			Examination lamp[c]		4 378
			Miscellaneous[c]		2 189
		iv.	X-ray view box[c]	1	1 095
		v.	Minor treatment/dressing sets[b]	Adequate quantity consumables	
		vi.	Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[c]	2 sets	4 378
		vii.	Intubation set[c]	2 sets	3 284
		viii.	Coniotomy set[c]	2 sets	1 095
		ix.	Defibrillator[c]	2	17 514
		x.	Oxygen cylinder[c]	2	438
		xi.	Suction unit[c]	2	2 189
		xii.	Nebulizer[c]	2	439
		xiii.	Perfusion stands[c]	2	438
		xiv.	General-purpose sets[c]	3	582

[1] A/C.5/68/22, paras. 136–139, and A/C.5/71/20, annex 4.I.

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 2.1

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
		xv.	Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venous cut-downs[a]	2 sets	1 314
		xvi.	Infusion pump[a]	2	9 851
		xvii.	Pulse oxymeter[a]	1	3 284
		xviii.	Pulse oxymeter (portable)[a]	1	194
C. Pharmacy	875	Refrigerator for drugs[a]		1	875
			Analgesics[b]	Adequate and essential in variety to support battalion for 50 days	
			Antipyretics[b]		
			Antibiotics[b]		
			Drugs for common respiratory conditions[b]		
			Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[b]		
			Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[b]		
			Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[b]		
			Drugs for other common illnesses[b]		
			Resuscitation drugs and equipment (including narcotics)[b]		
D. Sterilization	4 188	Field autoclave sterilizer[a]		1	4 188
E. Inpatient care	4 555	i.	Collapsible beds[a]	5	1 309
		ii.	Crutches[a]	2 pairs	219
		iii.	Trolley for drugs[a]	1	2 189
		iv.	Utensils for feeding patients[a]	5 sets	838
F. Transportation Two fully equipped ambulances will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to the memorandum of understanding		Fully equipped ambulance[a]			
			Doctor's bag[a]	2 fully equipped ambulances	
			Oxygen cylinders[a]		
			Suction pump[a]		
			Resuscitation drugs[a]		
			Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.)[a]		
			Communications equipment (VHF/UHF)[a]		
			Emergency lighting[a]		
			Vehicle maintenance equipment[a]		
G. Miscellaneous	6 277	i.	Doctor's bags[a]	2 sets	3 139
		ii.	Paramedic's/nurse's bags[a]	3 sets	3 139
Total	**89 341**				**89 341**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment.
[b] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Appendix 3

United Nations levels of medical support: level 2 (basic field hospital) requirements and standards

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
1. Triage, resuscitation and stabilization 2. Life- and limb-saving surgical interventions, e.g. Laparotomy Thoracocentesis Appendectomy Wound exploration Fracture debridement 3. Anaesthesia (general and regional) 4. Advanced life support and intensive care 5. Treatment and observation of common medical conditions and infectious disease 6. Essential pharmaceutical support 7. Basic dental service Pain relief Simple extractions Simple fillings Infection control	3 to 4 surgical operations per day Hospitalization of 10 to 20 sick or wounded at any one time Up to 7 days of hospitalization for each patient Up to 40 outpatient consultations per day 5 to 10 dental consultations per day 10 X-rays and 20 laboratory tests per day Medical supplies for 60 days	2x general surgeons 1x anaesthetist 1x nurse anaesthetist (or equivalent) 1x internist 1x general physician 1x commanding officer 1x senior medical officer 1x dentist 1x dental assistant 1x dental technician 1x hygiene officer (or equivalent public health officer) 1x pharmacist 1x pharmacist technician 1x head nurse 2x critical/intensive care nurses 12x nurses/paramedics 1x preoperative nurse 1x charge nurse 1x X-ray technician (or equivalent) 1x radiographer	Standard operating theatre fixtures and equipment[a] Standard intensive care unit equipment[a] Essential laboratory and radiography equipment[a]	1. Hospital (a) Reception/administration (b) 2x outpatient consultation rooms (c) 1x pharmacy (d) 1x radiography room (e) 1x laboratory (f) 1x dental treatment room (g) 1x dental X-ray room (h) 1x emergency/resuscitation/anaesthesia/recovery room (i) 1x operating theatre (j) 1x sterilization room (k) 1x or 2x 10-bed wards (l) 1- to 2-bed intensive care unit	Epidemiological low-risk areas Level 2 $21.53[b]	The level 2 facility must be able to configure at least 2 forward medical teams capable of resuscitating and treating casualties onsite Each of these teams comprises 1 doctor and 2 nurses/medics There must be provision made for sufficient and suitable portable equipment and packs in order to perform this role

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
8. Basic laboratory facility Blood group and cross matching Leucocyte count Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, etc Gram staining Blood film Urine analysis 9. Basic diagnostic radiography 10. Hygiene control and prevention of disease 11. Evacuation of casualties to level 3 and level 4 facilities		1x laboratory technician 2x lab technologists 2x ambulance drivers 1x medical storeman 1x medical records officer 1x company sergeant major 1x company quartermaster sergeant major 1x hygiene officer 1x hygiene assistant 1x administrative officer 1x administrative clerk 2x cooks 1x plant mechanic 1x electrician 1x electro-medical technician 1x radio technician 1x radio operator 1x refrigerator and air conditioning mechanic 1x driver mechanic 1x vehicle mechanic 1x sanitary duty man		2. Support services (a) Kitchen (b) Laundry (c) Supply storage facility (d) Maintenance room (e) Communication (f) Transportation (ambulance/air evacuation) (g) Generator room (h) Fuel storage (i) Staff room (j) Water sanitation/ water disposal 3. Accommodation (a) Tentage (b) Containers (c) Standard United Nations field mission accommodation		
		Total: 57 staff				

Notes: Regional medical support in a mission area (up to brigade level) with emergency surgical capabilities. Actual composition and number of level 2 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements as agreed upon in the memorandum of understanding.

[a] See appendix 3.1 for a detailed equipment list.

[b] A/C.5/71/20, annex 2.

Appendix 3.1

Level 2 medical facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility		Generic fair market value	Item		Quantity	Generic fair market value
I A	Outpatient services		i	Furniture[a]	Adequate	
			ii	Stationery/documentation[a]	Adequate	
			iii	Computer/printer[a]	1	
			iv	Telephone[a]	2 lines	
			v	Facsimile[a]	1 to 2 lines	
B	Consultation rooms (2) ($12 239 per room)	24 478	i	Examination couch[a]	1 per room	2 628
			ii	Desk and chairs[a]	1 set per room	
			iii	Essential diagnostic equipment[a]	1 set per room	
				Stethoscope[a]		219
				Ophthalmoscope[a]		1 095
				Otoscope[a]		1 095
				Electrocardiogram (ECG) machine[a]		10 946
				Reflex mallet[a]		219
				Thermometers[a]		110
				Sphygmomanometer[a]		219
				Gynaecological speculum[a]		657
				Proctoscope[a]		657
				Measuring tape[a]		22
				Torch[a]		44
				Examination lamp[a]		4 378
				Miscellaneous[a]		2 189
			iv	Documentation and stationery[a]		
C	Pharmacy	4 159	i	Refrigerator for drugs[a]	1	875
			ii	Refrigerator for blood/blood products[a]	1	3 284
				Analgesics[b]	Adequate quantity and essential variety to support 40 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is listed in the United Nations Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	
				Antipyretics[b]		
				Antibiotics[b]		
				Drugs for common respiratory conditions[b]		
				Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[b]		
				Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[b]		
				Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[b]		
				Drugs for other common illnesses[b]		
				Resuscitation drugs (including narcotics)[b]		

[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.2, A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.2, and A/C.5/71/20, annex 4.2.

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Facility	Generic fair market value	Item		Quantity	Generic fair market value
D Radiography room	184 257	i.	Digital X-ray machine, including X-ray table and printer[a]	1	100 000
		ii.	X-ray view box[a]	2	2 189
		iii.	Protective equipment for staff and patients[a]	2 sets	6 500
		iv.	Ultrasound machine[a]	1	30 227
		v.	Mobile digital X-ray machine[a]	1	45 340
E Laboratory	31 016	i.	Digital haematology analyser[a]	1	5 616
		ii.	Digital biochemistry analyser[a]	1	4 823
		iii.	Kits for HIV tests and other relevant tests[a]	5 kits each	
		iv.	Microscope[a]	2	6 567
		v.	Centrifuge[a]	1	3 284
		vi.	Urinalysis kit[a]		
		vii.	Incubator[a]	1	5 473
		viii.	Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.)[a]		
		ix.	Glucometer[a]	1	1 095
		x.	Refrigerator[a]	1	875
		xi.	Freezer[a]	1	3 284
II Dental services consultation, treatment and X-ray	161 564	i.	Dental chair, electrical[a]	1	71 149
		ii.	Equipment for treatment[a]	Adequate for 5 to 10 patients per day	3 284
			Extraction[a]		
			Filling[a]		
			Other basic treatment[a]		
		iii.	Drilling unit[a]	1	21 892
		iv.	Digital X-ray equipment[a]	1 set	43 784
		v.	Protective equipment[a]	2 sets	5 036
		vi.	Dental sterilizer[a]	1	16 419
		vii.	Furniture[b]	Adequate	
III A Surgery/anaesthesia emergency resuscitation/ anaesthesia/recovery	97 049	i.	Desk and chairs[a]	2 to 3 sets	
		ii.	Examination couch[a]	2	2 628
		iii.	Essential diagnostic equipment	2 sets	
			Stethoscope[a]		219
			Ophthalmoscope[a]		1 095
			Otoscope[a]		1 095
			Electrocardiogram (ECG) machine[a]		10 946
			Reflex mallet[a]		219
			Thermometers[a]		110
			Sphygmomanometer[a]		219
			Gynaecological speculum[a]		657
			Proctoscope[a]		657
			Measuring tape[a]		22
			Torch[a]		44

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Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
		Examination lamp[a]		4 378
		Miscellaneous[a]		2 189
		iv. X-ray viewer[a]		1 095
		v. Minor treatment/dressing set[b]	Adequate	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[a]	2	4 378
		vii. Intubation sets[a]	2	3 284
		viii. Coniotomy set[a]	2	1 095
		ix. Electrocardiogram (ECG) machine[a]	1	5 473
		x. Defibrillator[a]	1	8 757
		xi. Portable ventilator/oxygen cylinder[a]	1	7 114
		xii. Pulse oximeter[a]	1	3 284
		xiii. Suction unit[a]	1	1 095
		xiv. Nebulizer[a]	1	219
		xv. Backboards/vacuum mattresses[a]	2	7 662
		xvi. Excision/suture sets[a]	3	5 254
		xvii. Perfusion stands[a]	3	657
		xviii. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venesection[a]	2 sets each	1 314
		xix. Anaesthetic gas supply system[a]	To support 3–4 operations per day	21 892
		xx. Drugs and consumables required for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery[b]		
B. Operating theatres	149 849	i. Operating table[a]	1	15 324
		ii. Operating theatre lamps[a]	2	13 135
		iii. Anaesthesia machine[a]	1	54 729
		iv. Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[b]	Essential	
		v. Diathermy machine[a]	1	8 757
		vi. Suction unit for body fluids[a]	1	4 378
		vii. Laparotomy sets[a]	Quantity to support 3–4 operations per day	12 041
		viii. Thoracotomy sets[a]		
		ix. Craniotomy sets[a]		
		x. Wound exploration sets[a]		
		xi. Amputation sets[a]		
		xii. Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[a]		
		xiii. Appendectomy and general purpose sets[a]		
		xiv. Disinfection equipment[a]	Adequate	4 378
		xv. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley with drugs[a]	1	2 189
		Defibrillator[a]		8 757
		Ventilator[a]		7 114
		Intubation sets[a]		1 642
		Infusion pump[a]		4 925

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Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Unit cost*
		Suction pump[a]		[illegible]
		Pulse oximeter[a]		3 284
		xvi. Oxygen cylinders[a]	2	438
		xvii. Patient transport/transfer trolley[a]	2	7 662
		xviii. Surgical consumables[a]	To support 3–4 operations per day	
C. Sterilization room	58 889	i. Autoclave sterilizer[a]	1	43 784
		ii. Boiler[a]	1	4 378
		iii. Disinfection equipment[a]	1 set	7 662
		iv. Fire extinguisher[b]	1	
		v. Furniture and supplies[b]	Adequate	
		vi. Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[a]	1 or 2	3 065
IV. Wards	49 037	i. Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[a]	20 beds	21 892
A. General multidiscipline wards		ii. Orthopaedic traction equipment[a]	2 sets per ward	10 508
		iii. Mini dispensary (trolley)[a]	1 per ward	2 627
		iv. Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[b]	Adequate quantity based on number of beds (20)	
		v. Furniture, office supplies, etc.[b]		
		vi. Crutches[a]	4 sets	438
		vii. Wheelchairs[a]	2	2 627
		viii. Cloth patient[a]	1	10 946
B. Intensive care ward	50 983	i. Intensive care hospital beds[a]	2 beds	[illegible]
		ii. Blood gas analyser[a]	1	10 946
		iii. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[a]	1 set	
		Trolley with drugs[a]		2 189
		Defibrillator[a]		8 757
		Ventilator[a]		7 114
		intubation sets[a]		1 642
		Infusion pump[a]		4 925
		Suction pump[a]		1 095
		Multiline vital signs monitor[a]		10 946
		Oxygen cylinders[a]		438
V. Support services	26 270	i. Cooking equipment[a]	To cater to 20 inpatients	21 892
A. Catering		Stoves[a]		
		Ovens[a]		
		Boilers[a]		
		Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.[a]		
		ii. Serving equipment[a]		1 095
		iii. Cooking equipment[b]	To cater to hospital staff	
		Stoves[b]		
		Ovens[b]		
		Boilers[b]		

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Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
			Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.[b]		
			Serving equipment[b]		
		iv.	Dishwashers[c]	1	2 189
		v.	Cleaning equipment[c]	1 set	1 095
		vi.	First aid kit[c]	1 kit	
		vii.	Fire extinguisher[c]	2	
B. Laundry for hospital use	4 925	i.	Washing machines[c]	2 machines	3 284
		ii.	Clothes dryer[c]	1 machine	1 642
		iii.	Detergents and supplies[b]	Adequate	
C. Storage/supplies room	18 170	i.	Storage shelves[c]	Adequate quantity	10 946
		ii.	Storage cupboards/cabinets[c]		5 473
		iii.	Refrigerator[c]		1 751
D. Maintenance	5 473	i.	Equipment and tools for maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[c]	1 set	5 473
		ii.	First aid kit[c]	1 kit	
E. Communications room		i.	Telephone[c]	2	
		ii.	Internal telephone system[c]	1 system	
		iii.	Facsimile machine[c]	1 machine	
		iv.	Computer with email[c]	1 computer	
		v.	Furniture and stationery[b]	Adequate quantity	
		vi.	VHF/UHF radio for communication with forward medical teams[c]	1 radio	
F. Transportation Two fully equipped ambulances. Will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to the memorandum of understanding		i.	Fully equipped ambulances[c]	2 fully equipped ambulances	
			Doctor's bag[c]		
			Oxygen cylinders[c]		
			Suction pump[c]		
			Resuscitation drugs[c]		
			Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.)[c]		
			Emergency lighting[c]		
			Communications equipment (VHF/UHF)[c]		
			Vehicle maintenance equipment[c]		
		ii.	First aid kit[c]	1 kit	
		iii.	Furniture and stationery[b]	Adequate	
G. Generator room Two sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to the memorandum of understanding		i.	Standby generators (>20 kVA)[c]	2	
			Maintenance equipment[c]		
			First aid kit[c]		
			Fire extinguisher[c]		

Chapter 5, annex C, appendix 5.1

Facility	Currency: host market value	Item	Comments	Currency: host market value
H. Fuel storage		i. Fuel for generators[a]	1 week's supply	
		ii. Fire extinguishers[b]	2	
I. Staff room		i. Lounge furniture[b]	1 set	
		ii. Other furniture[b]	Adequate	
		iii. Coffeemaker/other beverage appliances[b]	1	
J. Water and sanitation. Will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to memorandum of understanding		i. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[a]	Adequate for 20 inpatients and 50 outpatients	
		ii. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[a]	Adequate for staff	
		iii. Shower facilities and system[a]	For inpatients	
		iv. Water supply for hospital facilities, reverse osmosis[a]	Adequate	
		v. Refuse disposal facilities and system[a]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	43 790	i. Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[a]	Adequate	10 947
		ii. Biological waste disposal system[a]	Adequate	10 947
		iii. Hand-washing facilities and systems for hospital staff[a]	According to hygiene requirement	21 896
Total	989 989			989 989

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment
[b] Reimbursed under self-sustainment

Appendix 4

United Nations levels of medical support: level 3 (advanced field hospital) requirements and standards

Treatment capability	Treatment capacity	Staffing requirement	Equipment requirement	Infrastructure requirement	Expendable medical supplies per capita per month	Remarks
Same as for level 2. In addition:	Up to 10 surgical operations per day	4x surgeons (minimum 1x orthopaedic surgeon)	Standard operating theatre fixtures and equipment[a]	1. Hospital	Epidemiological low-risk areas	The level 3 facility must have the capability of forming small forward medical teams (1 doctor and 2 nurses/medics) with portable resuscitation equipment and portable supplies and consumables
1. Full multidisciplinary surgical facilities with post-operative care	Hospitalization of 50 patients at any one time	2x anaesthetists	Standard intensive care unit equipment[a]	(a) Reception/ administration	Level 3 $23.68[b]
2. Full laboratory services	Up to 30 days of hospitalization for each patient	6x specialists	Essential laboratory and radiography equipment[a]	(b) 3x or 4x outpatient consultation rooms	
3. Extended investigative radiological capabilities, including ultrasound	50–60 outpatient consultations per day	4x physicians	2x dental chairs and equipment[a]	(c) 1x pharmacy	
4. Full pharmaceutical services	10 dental consultations per day	1x dentist		(d) 1x radiography room	
5. Extended dental treatment that includes emergency dental surgery	20 X-rays and 40 laboratory tests per day	2x dental assistants		(e) 1x laboratory	
	Medical supplies for 60 days	1x hygiene officer		(f) 1x dental treatment room (2 chairs)	
		1x pharmacist		(g) Dental X-ray room	
		1x pharmacist assistant		(h) 1x emergency/ resuscitation/ anaesthesia/ recovery room	
		50 nursing staff		(i) 2x operating theatres	
		1x head nurse		(j) 1x sterilization room	
		2x intensive care nurses		(k) 2x 25-bed wards (or any configuration of 50 beds)	
		4x operating theatre nurses		(l) 1- to 4-bed intensive care unit	
		43x nurses/ paramedics			
		2x radiology assistants			
		2x laboratory technicians			
		14x maintenance and support staff			
		Total: 90 staff			

Treatment capability	Treatment capacity	Staffing requirement	Equipment requirement	Infrastructure requirement	Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)	Remarks
				2. Support services		
				(a) Kitchen		
				(b) Laundry		
				(c) Supply storage facility		
				(d) Maintenance room		
				(e) Communications		
				(f) Transportation (ambulance or evacuation)		
				(g) Operation room		
				(h) Fuel storage		
				(i) Staff room		
				(j) Water sanitation, water disposal		
				3. Accommodation		
				(a) Tentage		
				(b) Containers		
				(c) Standard United Nations field mission accommodation		

Notes: Fully deployed advanced field hospital. Dependency as operationally defined. Of the four general surgeons, there should preferably be at least one with experience/training in performing craniotomies and one with experience/training in urology. The internists should preferably have specialized knowledge in cardiology and tropical medicine. Actual composition and number of level 3 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements as agreed upon in the memorandum of understanding.

[a] See appendix 4.1 for a detailed equipment list.

[b] A/C.5/71/22, annex 2.

Appendix 4.1

Level 3 medical facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
I.A. Outpatient services		i.	Furniture[b]	Adequate	
		ii.	Stationery/documentation[b]	Adequate	
		iii.	Computer/printer[b]		
		iv.	Telephone[b]	2 lines	
		v.	Facsimile[b]	1 or 2 lines	
B. Consultation rooms (4) per room: $12,239	48 956	i.	Desk and chairs[b]	1 set per room	
		ii.	Examination couch[a]	1 per room	5 255
		iii.	Essential diagnostic equipment[a]	1 set per room	
			Stethoscope[a]		439
			Ophthalmoscope[a]		2 189
			Otoscope[a]		2 189
			Electrocardiogram (ECG) machine[a]		21 893
			Reflex mallet[a]		439
			Thermometers[a]		219
			Sphygmomanometer[a]		439
			Gynaecological speculum[a]		1 314
			Proctoscope[a]		1 314
			Measuring tape[a]		44
			Torch[a]		89
			Examination lamp[a]		8 756
			Miscellaneous[a]		4 378
		iv.	Documentation/stationery[b]	Adequate	
C. Pharmacy	8 318	i.	Refrigerator for drugs[a]	2	1 750
		ii.	Refrigerator for blood/blood products[a]	2	6 567
			Analgesics[b]	Adequate quantity and variety to support 50–60 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is contained in the United Nations Medical Support Manual	
			Antipyretics[b]		
			Antibiotics[b]		
			Drugs for common respiratory conditions[b]		
			Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[b]		
			Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[b]		
			Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[b]		
			Drugs for other common illnesses[b]		
			Resuscitation drugs, including narcotics[b]		

[1] A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.3, and A/C.5/71/20 annex 4.3.

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 4.1

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
D. Radiography room	183 162	i.	Digital X-ray machine, including X-ray table and printer[c]	1	100 000
		ii.	X-ray view box[a]	1	1 095
		iii.	Protective equipment for staff and patients[a]	2 sets	6 500
		iv.	Ultrasound machine[a]	1	30 227
		v.	Mobile digital X-ray machine[c]	1	45 350
E. Laboratory	59 710	i.	Digital haematology analyser[a]	2	11 232
		ii.	Digital biochemistry analyser[a]	2	9 646
		iii.	Kits for HIV and other blood tests[b]	5 kits each	
		iv.	Microscope[a]	3	9 851
		v.	Centrifuge[a]	2	6 567
		vi.	Urinalysis kit[b]	Adequate	
		vii.	Incubator[a]	1	5 473
		viii.	Lab supplies[b]	Adequate	
		ix.	Glucometer[a]	2	2 189
		x.	Blood gas analyser[a]	1	10 593
		xi.	Bacterial culture material[b]	Adequate	
		xii.	Refrigerator[a]	1	875
		xiii.	Freezer[a]	1	3 284
II. Dental services 1 dental chair: $161,564 2 dental chairs: $262,924	262 924	i.	Dental chair, electrical[a]	2	142 299
		ii.	Equipment for treatment[a]	Adequate for 10 patients per day	6 567
			Extraction[a]		
			Filling[a]		
			Other basic treatment[a]		
		iii.	Drilling unit[a]	2	43 783
		iv.	Furniture[b]	Adequate	
		v.	Digital X-ray equipment[c]	1 set	43 784
		vii.	Protective equipment[a]	4 sets	10 072
		viii.	Dental sterilizer[a]	1	16 419
III.A. Surgery/ anaesthesia, emergency room and recovery Without duplication $78,342	156 683	i.	Desk and chairs[b]	2 or 3 sets	
		ii.	Examination couch[a]	3	3 942
		iii.	Essential diagnostic equipment[a]	3 sets	
			Stethoscope[a]		329
			Ophthalmoscope[a]		1 642
			Otoscope[a]		1 642
			Electrocardiogram (ECG) machine[a]		16 419
			Reflex mallet[a]		329
			Thermometers[a]		164
			Sphygmomanometer[a]		329
			Gynaecological speculum[a]		985
			Proctoscope[a]		985
			Measuring tape[a]		33

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 4.1

Facility	Generic fair market value	Item		Quantity	Generic fair market value
			Torch[c]		66
			Examination lamp[c]		6 567
			Miscellaneous[c]		3 284
		iv.	X-ray viewers	3	3 284
		v.	Minor treatment/dressing set[c]	Adequate	
		vi.	Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[c]	2	4 378
		vii.	Intubation sets	4 sets	6 567
		viii.	Coniotomy set[c]	4 sets	2 189
		ix.	Electrocardiogram (ECG) machine[c]	2	10 945
		x.	Defibrillator[c]	2	17 514
		xi.	Portable ventilator/oxygen cylinder[c]	2	14 229
		xii.	Pulse oximeter[c]	2	6 567
		xiii.	Suction unit[c]	2	2 189
		xiv.	Nebulizer[c]	2	439
		xv.	Backboards/vacuum mattress[c]	4	15 323
		xvi.	Excision/suture sets[c]	6 sets	10 509
		xvii.	Perfusion stands[c]	4–6	1 314
		xviii.	Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venesection[c]	4 sets each	2 628
		xix.	Anaesthetic gas supply system[c]	To support up to 10 operations per day	21 892
		xx.	Drugs and consumables for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery		
03. Operating theatres (2)	348 209	i.	Operating tables[c]	1 per operating theatre	30 649
1 operating theatre $174 105		ii.	Operating theatre lamps[c]	2 per operating theatre	26 271
		iii.	Anaesthesia machines	1 per operating theatre	109 459
		iv.	Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[c]	Essential	
		v.	Diathermy machine[c]	1 per operating theatre	17 514
		vi.	Suction unit for body fluids[c]	1 per operating theatre	8 756
		vii.	Laparotomy sets[c]	Sufficient quantity to support up to 10 operations per day	30 102
		viii.	Thoracotomy sets[c]		
		ix.	Craniotomy sets[c]		
		x.	Wound exploration sets		
		xi.	Sets for amputations[c]		
		xii.	Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[c]		
		xiii.	Appendectomy and general-purpose sets[c]		
		xiv.	Disinfection equipment[c]	Adequate	8 756

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Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
		xv.	Resuscitation/monitoring equipment	1 set per operating theatre	
			Trolley with drugs[a]		4 378
			Defibrillator[a]		17 514
			Ventilator[a]		14 229
			Intubation sets[a]		3 284
			Infusion pump[a]		9 851
			Suction pump[a]		2 189
			Pulse oximeter[a]		6 567
			Oxygen cylinders[a]	2 per operating theatre	875
		xvi.	Patient transport and transfer trolley[a]	2 per operating theatre	15 323
		xvii.	Surgical consumables[b]	To support up to 10 operations per day	
		xviii.	Mobile C-arm fluoroscope[a]	1 shared between both operating theatres	40 302
		xix.	X-ray view box[a]	2 shared between both operating theatres	2 189
C. Sterilization room 1 room: $58,889	114 713	i.	Autoclave sterilizer[a]	2	87 568
		ii.	Boiler[a]	2	8 756
		iii.	Disinfection equipment[a]	2 sets	15 323
		iv.	Furniture and supplies[b]	Adequate	
		v.	Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[a]	1 or 2	3 065
IV.A. Wards	109 021	i.	Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[a]	50 beds (25 per ward)	54 729
		ii.	Orthopaedic traction equipment[a]	4 sets per ward	21 015
		iii.	Mini dispensary (trolley)[a]	1 per ward	5 253
		iv.	Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[b]	Adequate for number of beds	
		v.	Furniture, office supplies, etc.[b]	Adequate	
		vi.	Crutches[a]	8 sets	877
		vii.	Wheelchairs[a]	4	5 253
		viii.	Cloth patients[a]	2	21 893
B. Intensive care wards per 2 beds: $36,900	91 373	i.	Intensive care hospital beds[a]	4 beds	6 567
		ii.	Blood gas analyser[a]	1	10 593
		iii.	Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[a]	2 sets	
			Trolley with drugs[a]		4 378
			Defibrillator[a]		17 514
			Ventilator[a]		14 229
			Intubation sets[a]		3 284
			Infusion pump[a]		9 851
			Suction pump[a]		2 189

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Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
			Multiline vital signs monitor[a]		21 893
			Oxygen cylinders[a]		875
V.A. Support services	64 032	i.	Cooking equipment[a]	To cater to 50 inpatients	54 729
			Stoves[a]		
			Ovens[a]		
			Boilers[a]		
			Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.[a]		
		ii.	Serving equipment[a]		2 736
		iii.	Cooking equipment[b]	To cater to hospital staff	
			Stoves[b]		
			Ovens[b]		
			Boilers[b]		
			Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.[b]		
			Serving equipment[b]		
		iv.	Dishwashers[a]	2	4 378
		v.	Cleaning equipment[a]	2 sets	2 189
		vi.	First aid kit[b]	1	
		viii.	Fire extinguisher[b]	2	
B. Laundry for hospital use	8 209	i.	Washing machines[a]	3 machines	4 925
		ii.	Clothes dryer[a]	2 machines	3 284
		iii.	Detergents and supplies[b]	Adequate	
C. Storage/supplies room	27 256	i.	Storage shelves[a]	Adequate	16 419
		ii.	Storage cupboards/cabinets[a]	Adequate	8 209
		iii.	Refrigerator[a]	2 or 3	2 627
D. Maintenance	10 945	i.	Equipment and tools for maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[a]	2 sets	10 945
		ii.	First aid kit[b]	1 kit	
E. Communications room		i.	Telephone[b]	2	
		ii.	Internal telephone system[b]	1	
		iii.	Facsimile machine[b]	1	
		iv.	Computer with e-mail[b]	1	
		v.	Furniture and stationery[b]	Adequate	
		vi.	VHF/UHF communications with link to commanding officer and forward medical teams[b]	1	
F. Transportation Two fully equipped ambulances will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to the memorandum of understanding		i.	Fully equipped ambulances[a]	2 ambulances	
			Doctor's bag[a]		
			Oxygen cylinders[a]		
			Suction pump[a]		
			Resuscitation drugs[a]		
			Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks, sheets, etc.)[a]		
			Emergency lighting[a]		

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Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
			Communications equipment (VHF/UHF)[a]		
			Vehicle maintenance equipment[a]		
		ii.	First aid kit[b]	1 kit	
		iii.	Furniture and stationery[b]	Adequate	
G. Generator room Three sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to the memorandum of understanding		i.	Standby generator (>20 kVA)[a]	3	
			Maintenance equipment[a]		
			First aid kit[b]		
			Fire extinguisher[b]		
H. Fuel storage		i.	Fuel for generators[b]	1 week's supply	
		ii.	Fire extinguishers[b]	2	
I. Staff room		i.	Lounge furniture[b]	1 set	
		ii.	Other furniture[b]	Adequate	
		iii.	Coffeemaker/other beverage appliances[b]	1	
J. Water and sanitation will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to the memorandum of understanding		i.	Toilet facilities and sanitation system[a]	For 50 inpatients + 50 outpatients	
		ii.	Toilet facilities and sanitation system[a]	Adequate for staff	
		iii.	Shower facilities and system[a]	For inpatients	
		iv.	Refuse disposal facilities and system[a]	Adequate	
		v.	Water supply for hospital facilities, reverse osmosis[a]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	43 790	i.	Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[a]	Per hygiene requirement	10 947
		ii.	Biological waste disposal system[a]	Adequate	10 947
		iii.	Hand-washing facilities and systems for staff[a]	Adequate	21 896
Total	**1 537 302**				**1 537 302**

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment

[b] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of level III reimbursement rate

Appendix 5

Laboratory-only facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Laboratory	31 016	i.	Digital haematology analyser[a]	1	5 616
		ii.	Digital biochemistry analyser[a]	1	4 823
		iii.	Kits for HIV and other relevant tests[b]	5 kits each	
		iv.	Microscope[a]	2	6 567
		v.	Centrifuge[a]	1	3 284
		vi.	Urinalysis kit[b]		
		vii.	Incubator[a]	1	5 473
		viii.	Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.)[b]		
		ix.	Glucometer[a]	1	1 095
		x.	Refrigerator[a]	1	875
		xi.	Freezer[a]	1	3 284
	31 016				**31 016**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment.
[b] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.4; A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.4; and A/C.5/71/20 annex 4.4.

Appendix 6

Dental-only facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Dental services consultation, treatment and X-ray	161 564	i.	Dental chair, electrical[a]	1	71 149
		ii.	Equipment for treatment[a] Extraction[a] Filling[a] Other basic treatment[a]	Adequate for 5 to 10 patients per day	3 284
		iii.	Drilling unit[a]	1	21 892
		iv.	Furniture[b]	Adequate	
		v.	Digital X-ray equipment[a]	1 set	43 784
		vii.	Protective equipment[a]	2 sets	5 036
		viii.	Dental sterilizer[a]	1	16 419
	161 564				**161 564**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment.
[b] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.5; A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.5; and A/C.5/71/20, annex 4.5.

Appendix 7

Aeromedical evacuation module: requirements and standards[1]

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*
1. Evacuate casualties 2. Stabilize and sustain a casualty during evacuation 3. Report to the medical emergency coordinator during the evacuation process 4. Can be deployed to support a hospital upon request 5. Function on both rotary and fixed-wing aircraft 6. Able to configure and equip in 30 minutes or less to provide in-flight medical care	Evacuate casualties on an around-the-clock basis Two priority alpha and four priority bravo patients at the same time for a transportation time of six or more hours	2x medical officers 4x nurses/ paramedics	According to applicable global air ambulance practice and standards	

[1] A/C.5/71/20, annex 4.I.

Appendix 7.1

Aeromedical evacuation module[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Aeromedical evacuation module	96 041	Ventilator[a]	2	14 229
		Portable defibrillator integrated in the multiparameter monitor[a]	2	17 514
		Intubation equipment set (both supraglotic and infraglotic)[a]	2 sets	4 189
		Nasogastric tubes set[a]	2 sets	314
		Portable electric suction equipment with lithium battery[a]	2	2 189
		Spinal boards and vacuum mattresses for each patient[a]	2	628
		Stretchers (easy-glide type) that lock into the base of an aircraft (can be configured for basic to advanced life support)[a]	2	2 790
		Scoop stretchers[a]	2	837
		Head blocks[a]	2	314
		Neck braces[a]	2	89
		Chest drain kit set[a]	2 sets	837
		Complete vacuum splint set for limbs and body[a]	2 sets	1 676
		Spider harness (straps for securing patient)[a]	2	628
		Vacuum mattress with harness[a]	6	10 684
		Ambu-bags (resuscitation bags and masks)[a]	2 sets	628
		Glucometer (dry chemical)[a]	2	60
		Portable haemoglobin meter[a]	2	1 400
		Oxygen delivery system[a]	4	870
		Flexible LED lighting[a]	4	201
		Infusion pump, portable ramp of 4 IV electric syringes per intubated-sedated patient, with lithium battery[a]	2	9 851
		Portable multiparameter monitor[a]	2	21 893
		Emergency bag, doctor/nurse/paramedic[a]	6	3 958
		Full medical kit (all medications, plasma expanders)[b]	Adequate	
		Portable storage for medication and disposables[a]	2	264
	96 041			**96 041**

(Footnotes on following page)

[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.6, A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.6, and A/C.5/71/20 annex 4.6.

(Footnotes to appendix 7.1)

Notes:

1. Intubation equipment set should include a laryngoscope with blades, emergency tracheotomy kits and endotracheal tubes. All necessary material for orotracheal and supraglotic intubation, for patients ranging from paediatric patients to adults, to include medication for rapid sequence induction kit for cricothyroidotomy and a complete set for chest drain. One bag-valve mask per patient. One oxygen humidifier per oxygen tank. One disposable ventilation hose per ventilator. Six available at any time. Bacterial/viral filter: one per main line. Non-invasive ventilation set with continuous positive airway pressure mask in three different sizes.
2. Staffing: the aeromedical evacuation team should consist of two sub-teams, each consisting of at least one physician and two nurses/paramedics specialized or trained in aeromedical evacuation.
3. Ventilators offer volume and pressure-based modes for controlled, synchronized or spontaneous ventilation. The ventilator should be capable of non-invasive ventilation flow and pressure curve patient monitoring. Lithium-ion battery: four hours with in-flight one spare battery. With AC/DC power supply. Should operate under a temperature of 50 degrees Celsius and atmospheric pressure 650 Kpa. Minimum requirement for in-flight ventilation priority alpha patient: VT adjustable 50 to 2,000 ml, flow trigger 3 to 15 L/min., Fio2 adjustable 40 to 100 per cent, PEEP, +3 to 20 mbar, I/E 1:4 to 3:1, apnea alarm. Measured and displayed on LCD screen: MV, f, VTe, PEEP, P mean, P peak, P plat, and O_2. Manufacturer should meet the ISO 10651-3 standard.
4. Semi-automated and manual biphasic defibrillation with synchronized mode through adhesive pads, external pacing through adhesive pads, 12-lead electrocardiography, SpO_2 (peripheral capillary oxygen saturation), non-invasive blood pressure (NIBP) monitoring, end-tidal CO_2 ($EtCO_2$) monitor for both intubated and non-intubated patients. Continuous intrarectal or esophageal temperature monitoring. All alarms should be audible and visible during transport. One 3-lead ECG monitoring LCD colour screen. Printer lithium-ion battery with a 6-hour autonomy for each monitor (one set of spare batteries for each monitor).
5. Complete vacuum splint set for arm, leg forearm; small vacuum pump and bag. Immobilization of the lower and upper limbs by vacuum. Equipped with suction valve positioned on the outside. Should be X-ray transparent; lower limb traction splint, pelvic splint and cervical collar adjustable to the size of patient.
6. Vacuum mattress: allows the patient to be immobilized and transported wrapped in the mattress. Complete with three belts for the patient and four belts to fit the mattress stretcher, completely made of polyvinyl chloride. Impermeable and easy to clean. Equipped with four handles on each side, two handles on head side and one on foot side for easy transportation.

[c] Reimbursed under major equipment.

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Appendix 8

Forward surgery module[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Forward surgery module	162 342	Operating table	1	15 324
		Operating theatre lamps (portable)	2	13 135
		Autoclave sterilizer (one step 10-151) with basket	1	4 188
		Anaesthesia machine	1	54 729
		Oxygen and anaesthesia gases	Essential	
		Diathermy machine	1	8 757
		Suction unit for bodily fluids	Adequate	4 378
		Disinfection equipment	1	7 662
		Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley with drugs	1	2 189
		Defibrillator	1	8 757
		Ventilator	1	7 114
		Intubation sets	1 set	1 642
		Infusion pump	1	4 925
		Pulse oximeter	1	3 284
		Oxygen cylinders	2	438
		Patient transport/transfer trolley	1	3 831
		Surgical consumables	To support 2 operations per day	
		Appendectomy and general purpose set	1 set	5 758
		Thoracotomy set	1 set	6 807
		Wound exploration set	1 set	5 758
		Alligator nasal forceps, serrated jaws 5 1/2"	1	3 665
		Cylinder for presentation of sterile forceps, D=4 cm	1	
		Eye, lancet for foreign bodies	1	
		Eye, magnet	1	
		Laryngeal mirror, small	1	
		Laryngeal mirror, large	1	
		Laryngeal mirror, medium	1	
		Nasal speculae 5 3/4" large	1	
		Nasal speculae 5 3/4" medium	1	
		Nasal speculae 5 3/4" small	1	
		Needle holder 5", Mayo-Hegar	1	
		Nipper, 5 1/2", spring	1	
		Retractor, Alm, 1/8" prongs	1	
		Ring cutter	1	
		Scissors, bandage 7 1/4"	1	
	162 342			**162 342**

Note: With regard to staffing, the forward surgery team should consist of one general surgeon, one anaesthetist and three nurses.

[1] A/C. 5/69/16, annex 7.7; A/C. 5/68/22, annex 5.7; and A/C. 5/71/20, annex 4.7.

Appendix 9

United Nations levels of medical support: gynaecology requirements and standards

(United States dollars)

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per female person per month)*
1. Gynaecology basic examination 2. Examine, diagnose and treat common diseases and injuries of the female reproductive system by surgical and conservative means 3. Perform common gynaecological emergency operations only	Up to 15 outpatient consultations per day	1 gynaecologist	Basic gynaecology equipment	1x outpatient consultation room	$2.13

Note: An anaesthetist, an operation assistant and a nurse are included in the human resources requirement for level 2 hospitals.

Appendix 9.1

Gynaecology module[1]

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Gynaecology module	10 932	i. Gynaecological chair[a]	1	2 872
		ii. Gynaecological equipment set[a]	1 set	4 030
		iii. Colposcope[a]	1	4 030
	10 932			**10 932**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of gynaecology module reimbursement rate.

[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.8; A/C.5/68/22, para. 131 (b); and A/C.5/71/20, annex 4.8.

Appendix 10

United Nations levels of medical support: orthopaedic requirements and standards

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*
1. Formulate plans and procedures for orthopaedic surgery services. With days of hospitalization extended to 21 days, able to manage orthopaedic surgery services 2. Reduce and immobilize closed fractures with a plaster or fibreglass cast or splint 3. Reduce and immobilize fractures by open reduction or internal fixation under fluoroscopic guidance 4. In cases in which the injury is an open (compound) fracture or complex fracture associated with vascular or neurological damage, with the aim to save life and limb, the ideal treatment should be stop or control the bleeding, stabilize the fracture and evacuate to a higher-level hospital 5. Examine, diagnose and treat diseases and injuries of the musculoskeletal system by surgical and conservative means 6. Determine procedures for preoperative and post-operative care	Up to 15 outpatient consultations per day	1x orthopaedic surgeon 1x orthopaedic operation assistant	Basic orthopaedic equipment	2 x outpatient consultation rooms

Note: An anaesthetist and nurses are included in the human resources requirement for level 2 hospitals.

Appendix 10.1

Orthopaedic module[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Orthopaedic module	48 348	i. Basic orthopaedic instrument set[a]	1 set	3 739
		ii. Mobile C-arm fluoroscope[a]	1	40 302
		iii. Orthopaedic traction kit[a]	2	4 307
Total	**48 348**			**48 348**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of the orthopaedic module reimbursement rate.

[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.9; A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.9; and A/C.5/71/20, annex 4.9.

Appendix 11

Physiotherapy module: requirements and standards[1]

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*
Physiotherapy basic treatment	Up to 5 outpatient treatments per day	1 physiotherapist	Basic physiotherapy equipment	1x outpatient consultation room

[1] A/C.5/71/20, annex 4.10.

Appendix 11.1

Physiotherapy module[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Physiotherapy module	13 300	i. Sonotherapy[a]	1	2 100
		ii. Neurotens[a]	1	2 200
		iii. Magnetotherapy[a]	1	3 200
		iv. Shortwave (high frequency)[a]	1	3 600
		v. Stationary bike lumbar support[a]	1	2 200
Total	**13 300**			**13 300**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of physiotherapy module reimbursement rate.

[1] A/C.5/71/20, annex 4.10.i.

Appendix 12

Internal medicine module[1]

Treatment capability	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*
Diagnose and treat common internal diseases Treatment care for complex cases and critical medical conditions Prescribe care for complex dermatological cases together with surgical specialties Coordinate internal medicine services with other medical activities	1 general physician/ internist 2 cardiologists 1 lab technician 2 nurses	Nil	No additional infrastructure required beyond that already present in level 2 facility

[1] A/C.5/71/20, annex 4.10.

Appendix 13

Administrative procedures for "fee-for-service" reimbursement

1. The Mission shall settle fee-for-service claims from the troop/police contributor only upon receipt of a monthly invoice delivered to the mission's Force Medical Officer/Chief Medical Officer, who represents the Director/Chief of Mission Support.

2. Fee-for-service reimbursement shall be accepted upon presentation of the invoice from the troop/police contributor to the Mission, which includes:

(a) Full name and United Nations identification number of the patient;

(b) Dates of treatment;

(c) Service given according to the attached schedule;

(d) Individual spreadsheets for patient's United Nations status/category of employment.

3. The diagnosis, according to the World Health Organization International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems code system, and a copy of any associated referral from a United Nations primary care medical officer or health specialist, are to be sealed in an envelope marked "Medical: in confidence" and addressed to the Chief Medical Officer, who is responsible to the Director/Chief of Mission Support for the appropriate maintenance of confidentiality and record-keeping.

4. The Director/Chief of Mission Support is responsible for all fee-for-service reimbursements to the troop/police contributor and for reclaiming the fees from United Nations personnel with insurance coverage (where applicable).

Fee-for-service schedule[1]

(United States dollars)

Code	*Type of services*	*Fee*
A	General practitioner	30
B	Specialist on referral	40
C	Nurse (for medical procedures)	20
D	Vaccination/medication/drugs	Actual cost
E	X-ray (referral, image only)	25
F	X-ray with contrast (referral, image only)	65
G	Lab (referral, tests only)	25
H	Dental consultation, emergency only (includes dental X-rays)	65
I	Hospital bed per 24-hour period	80
J	United Nations personnel entry examination (inclusive of tests and X-ray for predeployment and post-deployment)	125
K	Surgery, minor (local anaesthesia)	500
L	Surgery, major (general, regional anaesthesia)	1 050

Notes:

1. The fees include consumables utilized during the consultation.
2. Labs or X-ray services rendered are to be billed separately from the consultation fee (with the exception of dental X-rays and United Nations personnel entry examinations, if they are included in the fee).
3. There is to be no patient co-payment charged. The medical facility of the troop/police contributor bills the mission for the full amount and is reimbursed accordingly.
4. Actual vaccination cost is the cost the medical facility paid to obtain the vaccine stock.
5. Locally recruited staff are exempt from the fee-for-service model for surgery in all emergency cases.

[1] A/C.5/68/22, para. 145.

17-13405

Fee-for-service reimbursement for medical support services

United Nations peacekeeping operation (name) _____

Contingent's name (type of medical facility): _____

United Nations status by category (contingent, formed police unit, military observer, United Nations police, United Nations civilian) _____

SEQ#	Patient's name: Surname	Patient's name: First	Patient's UN-ID number	Referral note	A GP $30	B SR $40	C N $20	D VMD Actual $	E X-ray $25	F XRC $65	G Lab $25	H Dental $65	I Hosp $80	J Exam $120	Total cost
1	Example		PKF-BDN-00-0000												
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
														Total balance due	

Commanding officer hospital: _____ (Signature)

Name (Please print) _____

Date: _____

Chief Medical Officer: _____ (Signature)

Name (Please print) _____

Date: _____

United Nations Civilian/Military Personnel Officer: _____ (Signature)

Name (Please print) _____

Date: _____

Certifying Officer (Finance): _____ (Signature)

Name (Please print) _____

Date: _____

Appendix 14

Procedures for immunization, malaria and HIV

Immunization policy

1. The United Nations makes recommendations with regard to the vaccination and chemoprophylaxis requirements within a mission area, which should be the minimum observed by all troop/police contributors. These requirements are divided into the following categories:

(a) **Mandatory vaccinations**. Vaccinations required to meet international health regulations or national requirements stipulated by the host country for travel into the mission area. In the case of yellow fever, vaccination is required for people travelling to or from countries with a risk of yellow fever transmission. It is important that the WHO international certificate of vaccination or equivalent document containing the immunization details for each peacekeeper be made available to the mission medical section on arrival in the mission;

(b) **Recommended vaccinations**. Vaccinations recommended by WHO or by the Department of Field Support for travel to a region where certain diseases (e.g. hepatitis A, Japanese encephalitis, meningitis) are present. Recommended vaccines are covered under reimbursement for contingent personnel.

(c) **Standard and childhood vaccinations**. Standard and childhood vaccinations, including boosters, provided routinely to the general population and to military and police personnel and not specifically required for peacekeeping, e.g. vaccinations for diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis. This type of vaccine is a national responsibility;

(d) **Optional vaccinations**. Additional vaccinations that are administered as a national requirement of a troop/police contributor, but that are not mandatory for entry into the mission area under international or host country health regulations and that have not been specifically recommended by the Department of Field Support, e.g. vaccinations against rabies, anthrax and seasonal human influenza. Such vaccines will not be reimbursed by the United Nations;

(e) **Special case vaccinations**. Additional vaccinations or drugs that are required against new or emerging infections encountered in the mission area and are not reimbursed under the previous categories, e.g. the antiviral drug Ribavirin for Lassa fever, and Oseltamivir or Tamiflu for avian influenza. These will be provided by the United Nations or reimbursed through the submission of claims for actual costs.

2. It is a national responsibility (and at national expense) to ensure that all personnel have received at least the initial dose of mandatory and recommended vaccinations before deployment into the mission area. The immunization status of each individual is to be properly documented for monitoring by the respective contingent doctor. It would be ideal if each member of the contingent were provided with a WHO international certificate of vaccination or its national equivalent.

3. Should troops or police deploy into a mission area without the required vaccinations, such vaccinations will be provided by the supporting medical unit, but all costs incurred will be deducted from the reimbursement to the troop/police contributor. The Force Medical Officer is required to submit a record of all vaccinations administered in the field, indicating the names, United Nations identification numbers and nationalities of those receiving vaccines, as well as the types and doses of vaccinations given.

4. Should a multiple-dose immunization regimen for mandatory or recommended vaccines not be completed prior to deployment, the United Nations has the responsibility for subsequent vaccinations, including the administration of booster doses, if required. The mission headquarters will procure the required vaccines in this instance, with the assistance of the Medical Support Section. The United Nations will recover the cost of the above vaccines from the troop/police contributor.

5. Failure to follow United Nations-recommended immunization and chemoprophylaxis policies may result in the denial of entry into the host country, as well as rejection of any resulting medical claims and compensation.

Malaria prophylaxis and vector control

6. Malaria is endemic in most tropical countries, particularly in Africa, South America and South Asia, with 400 million individuals infected and 1.5 million dying from the disease each year. It is one of the major diseases affecting peacekeepers and an important cause of morbidity and mortality. This indicates a general lack of awareness of the disease among peacekeepers, as well as inadequate or incorrect use of environmental and personal protection. Prevention of malaria is further hampered by delays in diagnosis by doctors unfamiliar with the disease, the development of anopheles mosquitoes resistant to standard insecticides and resistant strains of plasmodia. To date, no effective vaccine against this organism has been developed. Steps that should be taken to control the disease include:

(a) Avoid setting up camp locations near stagnant bodies of water (e.g. marshes, ponds);

(b) Routine inspection and destruction of mosquito-breeding sites in the camp vicinity. The use of oiling is recommended, while organophosphate insecticides should be considered for bodies of water that are rich in vegetation;

(c) Residual spraying of insecticides on both internal and external walls and windowsills to destroy resting adult mosquitoes. This is more effective than space spraying, and should be conducted at least once every three months. Hand-operated compression sprayers are generally adequate; organophosphate, carbamate or synthetic pyrethroids can be used;

(d) Proper use of mosquito bednets and appropriate clothing after dusk. Impregnation of bednets, and even clothing, with permethrin or a similar compound has been shown to increase protection against mosquitoes. This should be repeated every six months;

(e) The obligatory use of insect repellents after dusk, with repeat applications at night for soldiers who are on duty. N,N-Diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET)-based repellents are recommended, particularly sustained-released formulations and ointments;

(f) Supervision and even enforcement of malaria prophylaxis. Mefloquine (Lariam) (250 mg per week) is generally recommended for most mission areas, while doxycycline (100 mg daily) is advised for individuals with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency or allergy to quinine-based drugs. *It is a national responsibility to ensure that the recommended prophylaxis is commenced prior to deployment in the mission area. Following deployment, continuation of prophylaxis will be provided by the medical unit supporting the contingent*;

(g) When diagnosis of malaria is suspected or confirmed, it is recommended that the patient be treated at a level 2 or 3 medical facility, where adequate monitoring and laboratory capacities[1] are available;

(h) Health education is the key to raising awareness about malaria and to debunking misconceptions about the disease (e.g. the harmful effects of prophylaxis), as well as to reinforcing the need for adequate preventive measures.

HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases

7. Sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS are occupational diseases that affect the military, including United Nations peacekeeping troops and observers. Prevalence rates of as high as 10 to 30 per cent have been found among military personnel, including those from certain countries that contribute troops to peacekeeping missions. This rate is estimated to be two to five times higher than among the respective general population, and has been known to be as much as 50 times higher during deployment in a conflict area.

Risk factors

8. The following factors contribute to the particular vulnerability of deployed peacekeepers to sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS, which arise largely from contact with infected sex workers:

(a) Lengthy periods away from home and separation from regular sex partners;

(b) Influence of alcohol and peers;

(c) Fewer inhibitions and restrictions in a new country;

(d) Pocket money, with less opportunity to spend it during operational deployment;

(e) Risk-taking ethos and behaviour in the military, which is part of the make-up of any soldier;

(f) Ready access to sex workers near campsites and frequented off-duty areas;

(g) In some situations, a higher tendency towards drug abuse and a lack of access to sterile hypodermic needles;

(h) A higher chance of exposure to infected blood in the operational environment, either from fellow peacekeepers or the local population, particularly for medical personnel.

9. Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection and AIDS are largely preventable through proper health education and training, as well as through the issuance of personal protection (condoms) to individual peacekeepers. An effective AIDS-prevention programme will limit further spread of the disease among peacekeepers and the local population. Elements of such a programme include:

(a) Health education on the risks of HIV/AIDS and to debunk myths and misconceptions regarding the disease. This is to be reinforced by publications, posters and other means of communication;

[1] A/C.5/68/22, para. 116 (b).

(b) AIDS-prevention training for peacekeepers prior to and during their deployment in United Nations peacekeeping operations, with an emphasis on proper use of prophylaxis and moderation of behaviour in "risky" situations;

(c) Supervised regular distribution of condoms to all peacekeepers, both male and female, particularly before time off or leave. It is a national responsibility to ensure that troops deploy with an adequate supply of condoms. Additional condoms may be obtained from the medical unit supporting the contingent or through a United Nations channel;

(d) Making HIV testing available and accessible to all United Nations peacekeepers and staff members deployed in the field. Counselling services provided by medical staff should be made available for infected individuals if requested;

(e) Promoting greater awareness among medical personnel and adopting "universal precautions" in handling patients, particularly during resuscitation and intravenous procedures, along with ensuring the proper disposal and decontamination of medical wastes and consumables.

10. Further information regarding AIDS can be obtained from the booklet, "Protect yourself, and those you care about, against HIV/AIDS", published jointly by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). This is distributed to all military observers, civilian police monitors and military contingents serving in peacekeeping missions.

Chapter 4

Preparation, deployment, redeployment and transportation of contingents

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Chapter 4

I. Introduction

1. The present chapter sets out the policy concerning the reimbursement of preparation and transportation costs associated with the deployment, rotation and redeployment of a contingent. Additional details are provided in the guidelines for troop-contributing countries.

II. Preparation costs

2. Prior to deployment, all authorized equipment is to be prepared by the troop/police contributor to a fully operational and fully serviced state. All costs associated with preparing authorized equipment to additional standards defined by the United Nations for deployment to a mission under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement (e.g. painting, United Nations marking, winterizing) and returning equipment to national stocks at the conclusion of a mission (e.g. repainting to national colours) will be reimbursed by the United Nations. Reimbursement will be calculated using the standard rates for painting and repainting listed in the appendix to chapter 8, annex A. The reimbursement will be limited to the equipment agreed in the memorandum of understanding, plus 10 per cent overstock, where applicable.[1]

3. The special cost of preparing and refurbishing specialist equipment leased for a relatively short duration will not be included under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement but will be separately negotiated between the United Nations and the contributing country.[2]

III. Deployment and redeployment of personnel

4. The United Nations is responsible for the deployment and repatriation (including regular rotations) of contingent personnel authorized in the memorandum of understanding. The United Nations will normally make the necessary arrangements with the troop/police contributor and appropriate carriers. When a troop/police contributor offers to provide transportation to and from the mission area, or when the United Nations is unable to provide the required transportation, the United Nations may request the troop/police contributor via a letter of assist to provide such transportation. In such cases, the United Nations will reimburse the troop/police contributor the associated cost, up to the estimated amount that would have been incurred had the United Nations provided those services (normally the lowest bid meeting the transportation requirement), or provide reimbursement at a rate agreed to between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor. More details are provided in the guidelines for troop-contributing countries.

5. The troop port of entry/exit shall be agreed and noted in the memorandum of understanding. Troops will be redeployed to the agreed port of entry/exit. The troops may be returned to another location nominated by the troop/police contributor; however, the maximum cost to the United Nations will be the cost to the agreed originating location. Where a rotation uplifts troops from a different port of exit, this port shall become the agreed port of entry for these troops. Any additional costs incurred as a result of a request from a troop/police contributor to change the port of entry/exit will be the responsibility of the troop/police contributor. In the event of the troop/police contributor deploying more personnel

[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (e).
[2] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 23.

than authorized in the memorandum of understanding, the extra cost will be borne by the troop/police contributor. There is no entitlement for the reimbursement of landing fees, as the United Nations considers landing fees to be direct taxes from which the Organization is exempt pursuant to section 7 (a) of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.[3]

6. Reimbursement for contingent personnel will continue at full rates until departure in accordance with the drawdown plan.

7. United Nations Headquarters will develop an indicative, mission-specific personal equipment listing for each mission (appendix to annex A to the memorandum of understanding) as part of the mission planning process. This listing is to be discussed with each contingent before starting each mission and to be included in the guidelines for troop-contributing countries issued for each mission.[4] The personal equipment and kit agreed upon should be available to personnel prior to deployment.

IV. Deployment and redeployment of equipment

8. The United Nations is responsible for the deployment and repatriation of contingent-owned major and minor equipment, including spare parts and consumables, as noted in the memorandum of understanding or as outlined in the guidelines for troop-contributing countries. The port of embarkation/disembarkation shall be agreed upon and noted in the memorandum of understanding. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to the mission area, the port of embarkation/disembarkation will be an agreed border crossing.[5] The United Nations will normally make the necessary transportation arrangements with the troop/police contributor and appropriate carriers. When a troop/police contributor offers to provide transportation to and from the mission area, or when the United Nations is unable to provide the required transportation, the United Nations may request the troop/police contributor via a letter of assist to provide such transportation. In such cases, the United Nations will reimburse the troop/police contributor the associated cost up to the estimated amount that would have been incurred had the United Nations provided those services, normally the lowest bid that meets the transportation requirement, or provide reimbursement at a rate agreed to between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor.

9. For movements into, within and out of a mission's area of operations, the United Nations is responsible for the coordination of all mission movement control operations, including obtaining the necessary permissions and authorizations from the appropriate authorities in the host country.[6]

10. On deployment and redeployment, the United Nations will provide packing and crating materials or reimburse the cost of such materials, exclusive of labour costs, as a preventive measure against loss of or damage to equipment.

11. Documented costs related to loading and unloading major equipment prior to deployment and after repatriation will be reimbursed by the United Nations and are to be included in the letter of assist. These same costs for additional major equipment (beyond the allowable 10 per cent overstock) deployed by a troop/police contributor will not be eligible for reimbursement unless the deployment has prior

[3] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 12 June 2001.
[4] A/C.5/52/39, para. 78.
[5] A/C.5/54/49, para. 67 (c).
[6] A/C.5/65/16, para. 106 (a) (i).

approval from the United Nations. All other associated costs will be met on the basis of the letter of assist.[7] When transportation is provided by military/police means, the incremental cost is eligible for reimbursement, except the labour cost of military/police personnel.

12. The United Nations may request a troop/police contributor to provide petroleum, oils and lubricants, particularly during the start-up phase. In these circumstances, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed at standard monthly rates as approved by the General Assembly (as per chapter 8, annex A, of the present Manual) or through a letter of assist for special case equipment.[8]

13. For major equipment, transportation shall be provided for the level listed in the memorandum of understanding. A troop/police contributor is allowed to exceed the quantity of major equipment by up to 10 per cent to allow for backup major equipment. The United Nations will be responsible for the cost of transportation on deployment and repatriation for the equipment level authorized in the memorandum of understanding, as well as for the additional 10 per cent to allow for backup major equipment.[9] In the event of the troop/police contributor deploying more equipment than authorized in the memorandum of understanding, and factoring in the 10 per cent overstock, the extra costs will be borne by the troop/police contributor.

14. Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding until the equipment departure date.[10]

15. Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop strengths until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.[10]

16. When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.[11]

V. Painting and repainting

17. To be considered serviceable for United Nations operations, all vehicles must be painted white with appropriate United Nations markings. If painting is not completed before deployment, reimbursement may be withheld until the standard is reached unless United Nations Headquarters has specifically authorized an exception to this requirement.[12] Reimbursement for painting will be calculated using the standard rates per type/category of equipment,[13] multiplied by the quantity of equipment authorized in annex B to the memorandum of understanding, plus an additional 10 per cent, where applicable, upon confirmation by the mission through inspections or other means that the major equipment items were painted.

[7] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 60 (b) and (c).
[8] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 21.
[9] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (d).
[10] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.
[11] Ibid., para. 75.
[12] Ibid., para. 28.
[13] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 56.

18. For special cases, if the equipment can be logically fitted into an existing category or if agreed between the United Nations and a troop/police contributor at the time of negotiation of the memorandum of understanding, the painting and repainting rate applicable to the existing category will apply. Otherwise, reimbursement for painting or repainting will be based on presentation of an invoice for actual costs.[14] The rates for repainting are set at 1.19 times the rates for painting.[15]

19. Reimbursement for painting or repainting of major equipment not identified separately in annex B to the memorandum of understanding but used in the performance of self-sustainment capabilities, such as containers and communications vehicles, should be submitted through a separate claim showing the applicable category of self-sustainment, and the type and quantity of equipment. These claims will be reviewed to assess that the type and quantity of major equipment used for self-sustainment is required and reasonable and to establish, where possible, a logical link with existing major equipment items for which standard rates were determined. If no logical link to existing major equipment exists, the claim will be reviewed and negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

20. Reimbursement for repainting will be based on major equipment departing the mission as per the departure verification reports. In order to provide assurance that the equipment will be properly repainted and all United Nations markings will be duly removed, a troop/police contributor will deliver an official certification to the United Nations through its permanent mission indicating that it will not use the repatriated equipment in any activity before all United Nations markings are removed. The United Nations will reimburse troop/police contributors for repainting after receiving the certification; no claim is necessary. The reimbursement rates for repainting are contained in chapter 8, annex A.[16]

VI. Inland transportation

21. The United Nations is responsible, on initial deployment and repatriation, for the cost of inland transportation of authorized major equipment and initial provisioning of associated spare parts between its agreed originating location and an agreed port of embarkation/disembarkation as noted in the memorandum of understanding. The authorized equipment will be redeployed to the agreed originating location. Any additional cost will be the responsibility of the troop/police contributor. The United Nations may make arrangements for the transport to and from the originating base; however, the Government will be responsible for items other than major equipment. The United Nations will be responsible only for paying the inland transportation costs, on initial deployment and subsequent repatriation of the equipment, for the major equipment levels stipulated in the memorandum of understanding, plus the backup vehicles to a maximum of 10 per cent of such authorized levels. Any additional cost will be borne by the troop/police contributor.[17]

22. The reimbursement for inland transportation costs, including packing and crating materials, will be assessed and reimbursed using procedures similar to those employed for a letter of assist. Therefore, troop/police contributors intending to request reimbursement for inland transportation are responsible for contacting the

[14] Ibid., para. 56 (a).
[15] Ibid., para. 56 (b).
[16] A/C.5/71/20, para. 50 (a).
[17] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (d)-(g).

Logistics Support Division of the Department of Field Support prior to the deployment to discuss arrangements and agree in advance on the conditions and costs eligible for reimbursement.[18]

23. The following factors, similar to those used for letter of assist procedures, will be taken into consideration:[19]

(a) Changes in climate en route to the point of embarkation;

(b) Environmental changes;

(c) Border crossing (crossing from one State to another for the purpose of transiting to a point of embarkation);

(d) Changes in transportation mode (such as from road to rail, between different rail gauges, from road to water).

24. When transportation is provided by military means, the incremental cost is eligible for reimbursement, except the labour cost of military personnel.[20]

25. Expenses associated with inland transportation of the resupply of spare parts and consumables associated with major equipment under wet lease arrangements and minor equipment and consumables associated with self-sustainment are not eligible for additional reimbursement beyond that provided in the wet lease.[21] There is no reimbursement of inland transportation costs for spare parts or consumables under dry lease arrangements.

26. The cost of transporting personnel from various parts of the contributing country to the assembly point at the port of entry/exit is covered under reimbursement for personnel.

VII. Rotation of equipment

27. Contingent-owned equipment brought in to a peacekeeping mission area is expected to remain for the duration that the troop/police contributor participates in that mission, and will not be rotated with contingent personnel. Therefore, costs related to the transportation of equipment to meet national operational or maintenance requirements, including third- or fourth-line maintenance, are a national responsibility and not eligible for reimbursement by the United Nations,[22] except as provided for in paragraphs 28 and 29 below.[23] The United Nations will be responsible only for reimbursing a troop/police contributor for transportation costs of extra equipment brought into a mission area when mutually agreed. In such cases, United Nations Headquarters will issue an amendment to the memorandum of understanding. Transportation costs will be arranged in the same manner as for other movements as described above.

28. Certain categories of major equipment under prolonged deployment to peacekeeping missions which are non-operable, or for which continued maintenance is not economical in the mission area, can be considered for rotation at United Nations expense at the discretion of a mission contingent-owned equipment/ memorandum of understanding management review board in consultation with the

[18] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 60 (a).
[19] Ibid., para. 60 (a) (i)-(iv).
[20] Ibid., para. 60 (c).
[21] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (b)-(e) and (g).
[22] Ibid., para. 46 (f).
[23] A/C.5/68/22, para. 90 (a).

applicable contingent commander, on the basis of operational requirements within the mission. These categories are as follows: aircraft/airfield support equipment, armoured personnel carriers (tracked), armoured personnel carriers (wheeled), engineering equipment, engineering vehicles, support vehicles (commercial pattern) and support vehicles (military pattern).[24]

29. To be eligible for consideration, equipment must have been continuously deployed in peacekeeping operations for at least seven years or 50 per cent of its estimated useful life, whichever comes earlier. Rotation will be considered when the amount of equipment proposed for rotation represents 10 per cent or more of the amount of equipment in at least one eligible category.[25] Equipment to be rotated at United Nations expense shall be treated by the United Nations as if it were contingent-owned equipment being repatriated at the end of the unit's deployment to a mission area. Replacement equipment shall be treated as if it were equipment being deployed under the contingent's initial deployment to a mission area.[26]

30. In addition to the categories included in paragraph 28, major equipment of eligible categories lost or damaged as a result of hostile action or forced abandonment will also be considered for rotation at United Nations expense. The requirements stipulated in paragraph 29 of at least seven years or 50 per cent of the estimated useful life will not apply to equipment lost or damaged as a result of hostile action or forced abandonment.[27]

VIII. Transportation of spare parts and consumables

31. Other than on initial deployment and repatriation, transportation of spare parts associated with the maintenance of major equipment under a wet lease arrangement is a national responsibility, as the monthly estimated maintenance rate, within the wet lease rate, is increased by 2 per cent to cover such costs. This rate is further increased by an incremental transportation factor of 0.25 per cent for each complete 500 statute miles or 800 kilometres (after the first 500 statute miles or 800 kilometres) along the consignment route between the port of embarkation and the port of entry to the mission area.[28] For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of embarkation/disembarkation will be an agreed border crossing point. In order to determine the incremental transportation factor, the United Nations and the troop/police contributor will agree to a distance to be considered for reimbursement at the time of negotiation of the memorandum of understanding, and note that distance in the memorandum. The distance is determined using the sea consignment route unless it is determined that a different route is necessary. The conversion rate to be used in computing the distance is 1.6091 kilometre to 1 statute mile and 1.852 kilometre to 1 nautical mile. The lease rates will then be calculated accordingly.

32. Upon request from a troop/police contributor, the United Nations may assist the troop/police contributor by providing guidance on how to arrange such shipments.[29]

[24] A/C.5/71/20, para. 44 (b).
[25] Ibid.
[26] A/C.5/68/22, para. 90 (a).
[27] A/C.5/71/20, para. 44 (b).
[28] A/C.5/49/70, annex, sect. IV, para. 46 (c).
[29] A/C.5/65/16, para. 106 (a) (ii).

33. The transportation costs of minor equipment, spare parts and consumables associated with self-sustainment, other than those incurred for initial deployment and repatriation, are not reimbursable, as the self-sustainment rates include a premium of a 2 per cent transportation factor to compensate for such expenditures.[30] Therefore, the additional incremental transportation factor is not applicable to self-sustainment.

34. The costs associated with intramission transportation will be absorbed by the mission if there is a requirement to transport spare parts and consumables from authorized points of entry to a mission to other destinations within the mission area. United Nations field missions will entertain all reasonable requests for movement within the mission area using any available transportation resources, including United Nations assets, commercial assets and/or assets of the troop/police contributor.[31]

35. Subsequent to a notice of withdrawal, a contingent will draw down its spare parts and consumables to ensure that only minimum quantities are being returned with the equipment on redeployment.

IX. Disposal of contingent-owned equipment[32]

36. According to the general conditions for major equipment and self-sustainment provided by troop/police contributors under a memorandum of understanding, contingent-owned equipment remains the property of the troop/police contributor. Therefore, the disposal of such equipment is a responsibility of the troop/police contributor, unless ownership and/or responsibility for the equipment has been legally transferred to another entity.

37. Contingent-owned equipment may be disposed of by repatriation, as stipulated in paragraph 8 of the present chapter, or in the mission area by sale, donation or disposal action by the mission on behalf of the troop/police contributor. In-mission disposal of contingent-owned equipment, by any method, must be in compliance with the mission status-of-forces agreement or status of mission agreement; host country customs and tax rules, regulations and procedures; and other relevant host country and international laws.

38. Troop/police contributors may request the assistance of the mission to dispose of contingent-owned equipment through arrangements established for the disposal of equipment owned by the United Nations. In these cases, a formal agreement between the troop/police contributor and the mission will need to be prepared to formalize the handover of such equipment for subsequent disposal action. The agreement should specify that the troop/police contributor will make no claims for financial compensation for any potential revenue generated from the disposal action associated with the contingent-owned equipment.

39. Troop/police contributors may dispose of contingent-owned equipment by selling it directly to other troop/police contributors; the mission; United Nations agencies, funds and programmes; non-governmental organizations; or local governmental entities, as well as through commercial sale. Troop/police contributors should inform missions of their intention to sell such equipment by providing details of the items to be sold. The following documents shall be submitted to the mission: a formal statement from the troop/police contributor

[30] Ibid., para. 46 (g) and appendix II, sect. B, note 1.
[31] A/C.5/65/16, para. 106 (a) (iii).
[32] A/C.5/71/20, para. 50 (b).

indicating that the United Nations will have no further liability for the equipment sold, a copy of the sale document identifying the buyer, and tax payment and supporting documents.

40. Troop/police contributors may dispose of contingent-owned equipment by donation to the host government; other troop/police contributors; United Nations agencies, funds and programmes; or non-governmental organizations. Troop/police contributors shall inform the mission of the items to be donated and they will be given. A formal statement from the troop/police contributor indicating that the United Nations will have no further liability for the equipment once it has been donated to a third party shall be provided to the mission.

41. Troop/police contributors shall complete all procedures required by their respective national regulations for the authorization of write-off and disposal of equipment. National contingent commanders shall certify that the appropriate national administrative procedures for write-offs have been followed authorizing the in-mission disposal of contingent-owned equipment.

42. The in-mission disposal of contingent-owned equipment should be an ongoing process, rather than an action undertaken shortly before contingent repatriation. As part of the quarterly contingent-owned equipment verification process, contingents may consider conducting a regular in-mission disposal analysis of such equipment. This analysis should include a list of contingent-owned equipment that has become unserviceable, is beyond economical repair or is obsolete, with a recommendation for disposal actions. Contingent-owned equipment that is found to be non-functional for four consecutive quarters (12 months) must be repaired by the contingent of otherwise disposed of either through repatriation by the troop/police contributor or through an in-mission disposal method within the following six months.

Annex[1]

Letter of assist

Definition of a letter of assist

1. A letter of assist is a legally binding contractual document between the United Nations and a Government. It provides the appropriate authority for procurement of services on behalf of the United Nations. It also specifies how reimbursement will be made. Detailed information about letters of assist can be found in chapter 13 of the United Nations Procurement Manual.

Contents of a letter of assist

2. A letter of assist consists of a cover letter and the general terms and conditions:

(a) The cover letter may include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(i) Letter of assist number;

(ii) Country/United Nations mission/year/letter of assist number for the specific mission;

(iii) Purpose of the letter of assist;

(iv) Requirements;

(v) Type of service or equipment;

(vi) Reimbursement;

(vii) Overall regulations for reimbursement;

(b) The general terms and conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following elements:

(i) Services;

(ii) Itemized reimbursement for services provided in categories to be negotiated, without prejudice to the total amount of the letter of assist;[2]

(iii) Detailed regulations regarding the time frame for payment, invoices, receipts and the relevant division/department at United Nations Headquarters;

(iv) Aircraft call signs (in the case of air transportation);

(v) Facilities provided by the United Nations;

(vi) Reporting accidents or incidents;

(vii) Safety;

(viii) Claims and insurance;

(ix) Tax exemption;

(x) Circumstances for changes by the Government or by the United Nations;

[1] A/C.5/65/16, para. 101.
[2] A/C.5/71/20, para. 54.

(xi) Termination;

(xii) Future commitments;

(xiii) Modifications;

(xiv) Settlement of disputes;

(xv) Privileges and immunities;

(xvi) Force majeure.

Special concerns

Rotation of units (personnel only)

3. When rotating units (personnel only), the United Nations will ask the troop/police contributor whether the rotation shall be carried out by the United Nations or by the country under a letter of assist. If it is decided that the country will carry out the rotation, the country will forward a request for a letter of assist, including the expected costs for the rotation, the means to be used and a detailed movement plan. The United Nations will then evaluate the costs and send a reply to the country in which the United Nations either:

(a) Accepts the cost, which then will be the ceiling in the letter of assist;

(b) States that the costs are too high, and that the ceiling will be fixed at a particular amount.

4. When the rotation is carried out, the troop/police contributor will forward a claim, including a copy of the invoices, to the United Nations, and:

(a) If the actual costs are higher than the ceiling in the letter of assist, the country will be reimbursed the amount mentioned in the letter of assist;

(b) If the actual costs are lower than the ceiling in the letter of assist, the country will be reimbursed the actual costs;

(c) Reimbursement will be based on the actual number of passengers moved or the amount of volumetric cargo (cubic metres), not to exceed the number or amounts agreed in the letter of assist.

Aircraft

5. When contributing aircraft, the troop-contributing country shall draw attention to the following:

(a) Aircrew, ground maintenance staff and base equipment will normally be covered under a memorandum of understanding;

(b) Accommodation of aircrew (only) (to be negotiated);

(c) Operational flight time (to be negotiated);

(d) Reimbursement. The following are examples of reimbursement issues to be negotiated:

(i) Costs per flying hour;

(ii) Costs for the deployment and redeployment;

(iii) Costs for painting the aircraft;

(iv) Costs for airport services;

(v) Tax exemption;

(e) Conditions for reimbursement, such as the provision of invoices and receipts, and satisfactory performance.

Vessels

6. When contributing vessels, the troop-contributing country shall draw attention to the following:

(a) Crew, ground maintenance staff and base equipment (major equipment, minor equipment and self-sustainment) will normally be covered under a memorandum of understanding;

(b) Operational time frame — normally 24/7 (to be negotiated);

(c) Requirement to rotate or replace the vessel in conjunction with operational capabilities (to be negotiated);

(d) Reimbursement. The following are examples of reimbursement issues to be negotiated:

(i) Cost for each consecutive period of operational duty;

(ii) Cost for transit days, deployment and redeployment to/from the area of operations;

(iii) Cost for harbour service;

(iv) Tax exemption;

(e) Conditions for reimbursement, such as the provision of invoices and receipts, and satisfactory performance.

Chapter 5

Special case equipment

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Chapter 5

I. Introduction

1. Special case equipment is major equipment for which, because of the uniqueness of the item, its high value or the lack of a generic group, a standard rate of reimbursement has not been defined in the tables of reimbursement. Special case major equipment should be of a value greater than $1,000 (collective value of all items in the set) and have a life expectancy of more than one year. The value alone should not determine whether the equipment is treated as a special case.[1]

II. Procedure

2. When the United Nations requests a troop/police contributor to provide equipment of a specialized nature or function for which reimbursement rates have not been authorized, the troop/police contributor will be requested to complete the application form in the annex to the present chapter and submit it to the Field Budget and Finance Division for review and approval. The Field Budget and Finance Division will, with the assistance of the Force Generation Service/police Division and the Logistics Support Division, review the submission by the troop/police contributor and determine an acceptable rate of reimbursement for the equipment requested using the suggested elements outlined in the annex to the present chapter. The Field Budget and Finance Division will advise the troop/police contributor of the acceptable rate of reimbursement.

3. The equipment-providing country will be requested to indicate its willingness and ability to provide the requested equipment at the specified rate. A memorandum of understanding shall be signed between the United Nations and the equipment-providing country listing the special equipment and the agreed rates of reimbursement, the purpose of the equipment and the period for which it is required in the mission area.

4. If the General Assembly approves a generic reimbursement rate for a special case item, the said item can no longer be considered or reimbursed as a special case.[2]

III. Loss or damage

5. **No-fault incident factor**: For special equipment not currently incorporated into the wet and dry lease system, special arrangements between the United Nations and the country will apply.[3] The no-fault incident factor will be the same as for items of a similar type for which wet and dry lease rates have been promulgated.[4]

6. Unless specifically negotiated arrangements have been included in the memorandum of understanding, loss of or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as for other major equipment.

7. When loss of or damage to special equipment occurs, the contingent commander will ensure that the reporting requirements contained in chapter 6 apply.

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[1] A/C.5/62/26, para. 57 and annex I.C.1.

[2] A/C.5/65/16, para. 92 (b).

[3] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (a).

[4] Ibid., appendix I.C, para. 2.

IV. Determination of rates

8. The monthly rates of reimbursement will be calculated using the formula for the rates approved by the General Assembly as follows:

(a) **Dry lease rate**: The generic fair market value, divided by the estimated useful life in years and divided by 12, plus the no-fault incident factor for loss, multiplied by the generic fair market value, divided by 12;

(b) **Wet lease rate**: The dry lease rate (calculated above) plus the estimated cost of monthly maintenance provided by the troop/police contributor.[5]

9. **Mission factors**: Mission factors will be applied, where applicable, to the wet lease or dry lease rates to compensate for potential increased wear and tear in the mission area.

10. Revision of the reimbursement rates for special case equipment should be linked to the average revision granted by the Working Group on a triennial basis with regard to major equipment.[6]

[5] A/C.5/65/16, para. 96 (e).

[6] Ibid., para. 96 (d).

Annex

Application for special case reimbursement of major equipment under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement

1. Based on a request received from the United Nations, _____ [troop/police contributor] is able to provide the following item of major equipment on a _____ [wet and/or dry] lease basis:

Name, detailed description and quantity

Please provide the name of the manufacturer, the make and model and any other information to assist the United Nations in reviewing the application and making a comparison with other similar equipment. This comparison and assessment is necessary to make a recommendation for approval of a "special case" fair market value and monthly reimbursement. Please provide a picture.

2. The following information is provided to assist the United Nations in calculating rate(s) (under a wet and/or dry lease arrangement):

Requests under wet and dry lease arrangements

Generic fair market value: _____ [currency]

This amount takes into consideration the initial purchase price, major capital improvements, a factor to recognize the effects of inflation and a factor to discount prior use.[1]

Estimated useful life in years (based on normal operations in home country):

Requests under wet lease arrangements only

Estimated monthly maintenance costs: _____ [currency]

This figure is to be based on the spares, contracted repair, third- and fourth-line maintenance and the estimated monthly cost of petrol, oil and lubricants required to keep the item operational to the specified standards and return the item to operational condition upon return from the mission area. This estimate is based on normal operations. The cost of labour for first- and second-line maintenance is not included, as these are part of the normal tasks of military and police personnel responsible for maintaining equipment.

Estimated monthly use: _____ [kilometres, miles or hours]

This data is required only when seeking wet lease reimbursement for special case vehicles or equipment requiring petrol, oil and lubricants. This factor will be used to ensure that the estimated monthly maintenance and the estimated monthly use of petrol, oil and lubricants reported above are based on an activity rate that is similar to the estimate prepared for the mission area.

[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.C, para. 1 (a).

Chapter 6

Procedures for reimbursement for loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment

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Chapter 6

I. No-fault incidents

1. A no-fault incident is defined as an incident resulting from a mishap that is not attributable to wilful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of an operator or custodian of equipment. This includes vehicle accidents and thefts.[1]

2. The wet lease and dry lease rates include a no-fault factor to cover loss of or damage to equipment in a no-fault incident. There is no additional reimbursement and no other claims are receivable in the event of loss of or damage to equipment in such incidents.[2]

3. The United Nations does not assume additional financial responsibilities resulting either from the inability to make payments for contingent-owned equipment owing to lack of funding or from "no-fault" losses when an insurance factor has been included in the usage charge agreed to in the memorandum of understanding with the troop/police contributor.[3]

II. Loss, damage or injury in transit

4. Liability for loss or damage during transportation will be assumed by the party arranging the transportation.[4] Transportation means all transportation arrangements along the consignment route arranged by the United Nations.[5]

5. Loss or damage incurred during transportation is reimbursable only when significant damage occurs to contingent-owned equipment during transportation arranged by the United Nations. Significant damage is defined as damage in which the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value of the item of equipment.[6]

III. Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor

6. Major equipment can be provided to the United Nations by one troop/police contributor to be used, at the request of the United Nations, by another troop/police contributor. In these cases, the following principles will apply:[7]

(a) Adequate training is necessary to ensure that a user is qualified to operate unique major equipment such as armoured personnel carriers. The United Nations will be responsible for ensuring that this training is conducted and for providing funding for the training. The arrangements to provide and conduct this training are to be negotiated among the United Nations, the troop/police contributor providing the major equipment and the troop/police contributor using the major equipment. The results of the negotiation are to be reflected in the respective memorandums of understanding;

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix VI, para. 1.
[2] Ibid., appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).
[3] A/53/465, para. 53 (c), A/53/944, para. 28 and General Assembly resolution 54/194, para. 6.
[4] A/C.5/49/66, para. 50 and A/C.5/52/39, para. 68 (a).
[5] A/C.5/52/39, annex, para. 68 (a) and (b).
[6] Ibid., para. 68 (c).
[7] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 50.

(b) Major equipment provided to a United Nations peacekeeping mission by a troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor shall be treated with due diligence. The troop/police contributor using the equipment shall be responsible for reimbursing the troop/police contributor providing it, through the United Nations, for any damage that may occur, whether as a result of wilful misconduct, gross negligence or negligence by personnel of the troop/police contributor using the equipment;

(c) Any incident involving damage shall be investigated and processed according to the application of United Nations rules and regulations;

(d) The above-mentioned principles and procedures shall be taken into account by the Secretariat when establishing or amending memorandums of understanding between the United Nations and troop/police contributors.

IV. Hostile action or forced abandonment

7. **Hostile action** is defined as an incident of short or sustained duration resulting from the action(s) of one or more belligerents that has a direct and significant hostile impact on the personnel and/or equipment of a troop/police contributor. A hostile action may be characterized as a single action when different activities can be related to each other by means of time, place or tactical/strategic considerations, as acknowledged by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner.[8]

8. **Forced abandonment** is defined as action(s) resulting from a decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner or his or her authorized representative or a provision in the rules of engagement that results in the loss of custody and control of equipment and supplies.[9]

9. Troop/police contributors are responsible for loss of or damage to major equipment resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment for each item of major equipment whose individual generic fair market value is below the threshold value of $100,000 or when the collective generic fair market value for loss or damage is less than the threshold value of $250,000 for actions within one United Nations budget year. For major equipment lost or damaged, the United Nations will assume liability for each item of major equipment whose individual generic fair market value equals or exceeds $100,000 in a single action or for major equipment lost or damaged when the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000 for a series of hostile actions within one United Nations budget year. No upper limit shall be placed on justified claims.[10]

10. Equipment lost or damaged as a result of hostile action or forced abandonment can be considered for rotation at United Nations expense as indicated in paragraphs 27–30 of chapter 4.

11. The method of calculation for the reimbursement of the cost of such equipment is made at the generic fair market value rate less the equipment use charge, i.e. the cumulative payments to date under a dry lease and any other payments associated with the environmental or intensified operational conditions mission factors made by the United Nations for that equipment.

[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix VI, para. 2.

[9] Ibid., para. 3.

[10] A/C.5/71/20, para. 42 (d).

12. The generic fair market value of equipment reimbursed under a single-action incident counts towards the collective annual threshold of $250,000.[11]

13. Reimbursement will be processed only after the troop/police contributor undertakes to replace or repair the equipment.[12]

14. A troop/police contributor cannot file claims against the United Nations for loss of or damage to spare parts, minor equipment and consumables. These are covered by the mission-approved hostile action or forced abandonment factor, which is applied to the spare parts component of the wet lease, as well as the self-sustainment rates,[13] and/or by the no-fault incident factor, included in the wet and dry lease rates.

15. When equipment is provided under a wet lease arrangement, the method of calculation for damage shall be the reasonable cost of repair. Equipment that has suffered damage will be considered a total loss when the cost of repair exceeds 75 per cent of the generic fair market value.[14]

16. A mission-approved hostile action or forced abandonment factor determined by the technical survey team at the initiation of the mission is applied to each category of the self-sustainment rates and to the spares element (or one half) of the estimated maintenance component of the wet lease rate and is not to exceed 6 per cent of the rates. This factor is intended to compensate troop/police contributors when the individual generic fair market value of each piece of major equipment lost or damaged in a single action is less than $100,000 or when the collective generic fair market value of major equipment lost or damaged is less than $250,000 in a series of actions within one United Nations budget year.[15] The procedures for determining this factor are included in chapter 7.

V. Wilful misconduct or negligence

17. The United Nations has no responsibility for reimbursement when loss or damage is due to wilful misconduct or negligence by members of the troop/police contributor as determined by a board of inquiry convened by a duly authorized United Nations official, the report of which has been approved by the responsible United Nations official.[16]

18. In applying the term "gross negligence", consideration will be given, as appropriate, to the criteria set out in the legal opinion of 30 June 1981, including its attachment, published in the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook 1981*, pages 165 and 166.[17]

VI. Special case equipment

19. For special case equipment not currently incorporated into the wet and dry lease system, special arrangements between the United Nations and the country will

[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.
[13] A/C.5/49/70, para. 47 (a) and annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).
[14] Ibid., annex, para. 47 (b) (vi).
[15] A/C.5/71/20, para. 42 (d).
[16] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (c).
[17] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 15 November 2000, attachment 2, para. 2.

apply.[18] The no-fault incident factor for special cases will be the same as for items of a similar type for which wet and dry lease rates have been promulgated.[19]

20. Unless special negotiated arrangements have been stated in the memorandum of understanding, loss of or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as for other major equipment. At the time of the arrangements being made for special equipment, the value of the equipment and the lease rate will be determined and indicated in the memorandum of understanding.

21. Aircraft and vessels are not covered in the COE Manual; however, they continue to be the subject of negotiations and arrangements via letters of assist.

VII. Reporting loss or damage

22. For all eligible incidents of loss of or damage to major equipment resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment, contingents are to submit a report to the Director/Chief of Mission Support of the mission, detailing the circumstances and including a listing of the major equipment lost or damaged. The Director or Chief of Mission Support, or his or her delegated representative, shall, with the assistance of the Force Commander, verify the report and investigate the circumstances. The mission shall immediately advise United Nations Headquarters (i.e. the Field Budget and Finance Division of the Department of Field Support) of any such occurrences.

23. Troop/police contributors incurring loss of or damage to major equipment as a result of hostile action or forced abandonment are to submit a claim to United Nations Headquarters (i.e. the Field Budget and Finance Division of the Department of Field Support) listing the major equipment lost or damaged. Missions are to provide to Headquarters copies of investigations into or board of inquiry reports on loss of or damage to such equipment.[20]

[18] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (a).

[19] Ibid., appendix I.C, para. 2.

[20] A/C.5/68/22, para. 116 (c).

Chapter 7

Procedures for determining mission factors

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General

1. Mission factors are multipliers applied to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment (minor equipment and consumables) to compensate troop/police contributors for specific conditions prevailing in the area of responsibility that cause unusual wear and tear, shorter life of equipment, increased maintenance costs and/or risk of damage to and loss of the equipment. These factors are included in mission budgets developed after a technical survey.[1] The same mission factors are applicable to all contingents in a geographical area and are subject to review should circumstances change.[2] Three mission factors have been defined as follows:[3]

(a) **An extreme environmental conditions factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the wet lease or dry lease rate and the self-sustainment rate. A specific factor is to be recommended by the initial United Nations technical survey team for approval, taking into account elements such as extreme mountainous, climatic and terrain conditions;

(b) **An intensified operational conditions factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the wet lease or dry lease rate and the self-sustainment rate. A specific factor is to be recommended by the initial United Nations technical survey team for approval, taking into account elements such as the scope of the task assigned, the length of logistics chains, the non-availability of commercial repair and support facilities and other operational hazards and conditions;

(c) **A hostile action or forced abandonment factor** not to exceed 6 per cent of the spares element of the wet lease rate (or half of the estimated monthly maintenance cost when the spares cost cannot be calculated separately)[4] and the self-sustainment rate to compensate for the cost of losses borne by contingents for minor equipment, spare parts and consumables.[5]

2. The mission factors may be determined by the technical survey team and should be reviewed during different phases of the mission. The factors are subject to change depending on changes to the mission mandate and the prevailing conditions in the mission area, and should be reviewed at least once every three years. Whenever a review is conducted, due consideration should be given to the suitability of assigning different mission factors for specific geographical areas within a mission or consolidating geographical areas for which different mission factors were previously assigned. The United Nations or troop/police contributors can request a review of the mission factors whenever the conditions in the mission have changed sufficiently to warrant a review. Different mission factors may be calculated and applied to different geographical areas within a mission area, if recommended.[6]

3. If a natural disaster occurs in a mission area, it is the responsibility of the United Nations to determine the extent of the natural disaster in whole or in part. Thereafter, as circumstances permit, the United Nations shall make an assessment of the situation and review the factors and subfactors to be re-evaluated in accordance

[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 49.

[2] A/C.5/52/39, para. 69, and A/53/944, para. 17.

[3] A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 34 and 49 (a) and (b); appendix I.B, note a (a); and appendix I.C, para. 4 (a) and (b).

[4] Ibid., annex, appendix II.C, para. 4 (a).

[5] Ibid., annex, para. 33 (b).

[6] A/C.5/52/39, para. 69 (a) and (b); A/53/944, para. 17; and A/C.5/68/22, para. 108 (a) (iii).

with conditions, within the limits of the existing ceilings on mission factors. The possible changes in the factors of the mission will be temporary and will be maintained during the period that the United Nations recognizes the significantly changed circumstances. Reimbursement as a result of the re-evaluation of the mission factors will be paid for the period for which the United Nations determines the changed circumstances exist.[7]

[7] A/C.5/65/16, para. 132.

Annex A

Decision sheet to calculate extreme environmental conditions in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area or country	Day/month/year
		/ /

I. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining extreme environmental conditions factors in mission areas, which are introduced to compensate troop/police contributors for the impact of exceptional and extreme conditions that result in shorter equipment life and increased maintenance costs. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the wet lease or dry lease rate and the self-sustainment rates.

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission and during subsequent reviews. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the Military/Police Adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the memorandum of understanding.

3. Although the elements cannot be assessed with complete objectivity, some assistance in that regard is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common judgment to complete this evaluation.

II. Elements

4. The following conditions which might contribute to premature wear and tear of the equipment and increased maintenance costs are to be analysed:

A. Terrain profile

5. The following terrain profiles have been identified for consideration in this mission factor:

(a) **Mountainous**: If the terrain can be characterized as rough mountains, i.e. steep gorges, peaks and substantial rock outcrop, allocate points as indicated below for the difference in altitude between the base camps and the average elevation of the outposts. If not applicable, put zero.

A. Average change in elevation	
Less than 800 metres	0
800 to 1,600 metres	1
1,600 to 2,400 metres	2
Over 2,400 metres	3

B. Percentage of area of responsibility affected	
Small portion (10–29 per cent)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30–49 per cent)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50–69 per cent)	2
Most of the area of responsibility (70–100 per cent)	1

Divide the points in A by the points in B for the extension of the mountainous area as a portion of the area of responsibility.

Result (carried to one decimal place): _____

(b) **Desert conditions**: If the terrain can be characterized as desert, loose sand and sharp rocks are the main factors of the terrain profile. One method of assessing these factors is to allocate points for trafficability based on average speed with off-road type vehicles. If not applicable, put zero.

A. Average speed of travel	
Less than 10 kilometres/hour	3
10 to 15 kilometres/hour	2
15 to 25 kilometres/hour	1
Over 25 kilometres/hour	0

B. Percentage of area of responsibility affected	
Small portion (10–29 per cent)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30–49 per cent)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50–69 per cent)	2
Most of the area of responsibility (70–100 per cent)	1

Divide the points in A by the points in B for the extension of the desert area as a portion of the area of responsibility.

Result (carried to one decimal place): _____

(c) **Swampy, jungle and comparable conditions**: If the terrain is characterized as densely covered by swamps, jungle or terrain of comparable difficulty, and the area will have to be negotiated by patrols and resupply traffic, allocate 4 points and divide by the points allocated for the percentage of the area of responsibility affected by such conditions, as indicated below. If not applicable, put zero.[1]

Percentage of area of responsibility	
Small portion (10–29 per cent)	4
Substantial, but less than half (20–49 per cent)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50–69 per cent)	2
Most of the area of responsibility (70–100 per cent)	1

Result (carried to one decimal place): _____

Total terrain profile _____

[1] A/C.5/68/22, para. 108 (a) (i).

B. Climatic conditions

6. Out of the many possible climatic subgroups, the subgroups indicated below have been singled out as warranting consideration for inclusion in the extreme environmental conditions factor.

7. If the climate of the mission area falls into one of the subgroups below, allocate points within the allowed range for compatibility with the subgroup of the actual average daily high or low temperature, humidity or rainfall and months of duration. If not applicable, put zero.

(a) **Extreme**:

(i) *Tropical equatorial climate*: Average daily high temperature of 29°C or above all 12 months of the year. Average morning humidity of 80 per cent or more, or average monthly precipitation over 100 millimetres, all 12 months of the year;

(ii) *Tundra climate*: Average daily low temperature of less than -10°C for each of the coldest five months.

(b) **Substantial**:

Tropical monsoon climate: Average daily high of 29°C or more all 12 months of the year. Average morning humidity of 80 per cent or more, or average monthly precipitation of over 100 millimetres for five to six months of the year.

(c) **Moderate**:

Tropical dry climate: Average daily high temperature of between 25 and 40°C over the year. A maximum of three months with over 50 millimetres of average monthly precipitation.

Climatic conditions	
Extreme	
Tropical equatorial or tundra climate	3
Substantial	
Tropical monsoon climate	2
Moderate	
Tropical dry climate	1

C. Road conditions

8. If roads, bridges or ferries are especially poor and impede communications between base camps and resupply points, allocate points for main and secondary roads as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

1. Main road conditions	
Few hardened main roads/bridges	1
Few dirt main roads/ferries	2
No main roads	3

2. Secondary road conditions	
Several secondary dirt roads	0
Very few secondary dirt roads	1

9. Divide the sum of the above points by the below points for the extension of the area with poor roads as portion of the area of responsibility.

3. Percentage of the area of responsibility	
Small portion (10–29 per cent)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30–49 per cent)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50–69 per cent)	2
Most of the area of responsibility (70–100 per cent)	1

Result (carried to one decimal place): _____

III. Summary

Factors	*Points allocated*
A. Terrain profile (max. 10 points)	
B. Climatic conditions (max. 3 points)	
C. Road conditions (max. 4 points)	
Total	

10. The extreme environmental conditions factor, in percentage points, equals the total points divided by 3.4, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The resulting factor is to be rounded off to one decimal place.

per cent

Annex B

Decision sheet to calculate intensified operational conditions in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area or country	Day/month/year
		/ /

I. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining an intensified operational conditions factor in mission areas, which is introduced to compensate a troop/police contributor for the impact of exceptional and extreme conditions that result in shorter equipment life and increased maintenance costs. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the wet lease or dry lease rates and the self-sustainment rates.

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission and during subsequent reviews. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the Military/Police Adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the memorandum of understanding.

3. Although the elements cannot be assessed with complete objectivity, some assistance in that regard is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common sense to complete this evaluation.

II. Elements

4. The following conditions which might contribute to premature wear and tear of the equipment and increased maintenance costs, are to be analysed:

A. Size of area of responsibility

5. The average battalion or unit in a peacekeeping mission is given an area of responsibility within which it is deployed in company- and platoon-size camps. If the battalion or unit has been given intensive tasks, e.g. controlling a ceasefire between two opposing parties, it will also be deployed in a line of observation and squad-size checkpoints.

6. Allocate points if the area of responsibility for the average battalion-size unit is significantly larger than the normal maximum size of an area, which for a unit with intensive tasks is assessed to be not more than 1,000 square kilometres and for those with extensive tasks, e.g. monitoring a peace agreement, is assessed to be not more than 10,000 square kilometres. If not applicable, put zero.

Area of responsibility is 2–4 times the normal maximum size	2
Area of responsibility is 5 times the normal maximum size or more	4

Allocation

B. Length of logistics chains

7. The resupply of battalions or units will normally be performed by logistics units provided by the mission. When contingents, in exceptional situations, have to haul the resupply themselves, and this is performed over significantly longer distances than normal, this would qualify for inclusion in the intensified operational conditions factor.

8. If battalions or units with their own means of resupply have to haul major parts of their resupply over a distance that is significantly longer than the normal 100 kilometres, allocate points as set out below. (If not applicable, put zero.)

Average distance of travel	
Distance to base of 200–300 kilometres	1
Distance to base of 300–500 kilometres	2
Distance to base of 500–800 kilometres	3
Distance to base of greater than 800 kilometres	4

9. If the battalions or units only have to haul parts of their resupply, divide the above points by the below points allocated for the percentage of resupply hauled:

Percentage of supplies hauled	
Small portion (10–29 per cent)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30–49 per cent)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50–69 per cent)	2
Most of the supply (70–100 per cent)	1

Result (carried to one decimal place): _____

C. Infrastructure

10. Normally, one would expect to find available fixed structures to be acquired for repair workshops, storage and headquarters in the area of responsibility. If such facilities are scarce, allocate points as set out below.

Availability of infrastructure	
Sufficient facilities	0
A few facilities located outside of the unit's area of responsibility	2
Sufficient fixed structures but without technical support, such as electricity, oil drains or cranes	2
A few fixed structures but without technical support	3
No fixed structures	4

Result (carried to one decimal place): _____

III. Summary

11. Enter the points allocated above in this summary table and correct the figures, if required, as the resulting factor cannot exceed 5 per cent.)

Factor	*Points allocated*
A. Size of area of responsibility (maximum four points)	
B. Length of logistics chain (maximum four points)	
C. Availability of infrastructure (maximum four points)	
Total	

12. The intensified operational conditions factor, in percentage points, equals the total points divided by 2.4, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The resulting factor is to be rounded off to one decimal place.

	per cent

Annex C

Decision sheet to calculate the hostile action or forced abandonment factor in a mission area[1]

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area or country	Day/month/year
		/ /

I. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining a factor in mission areas which is introduced to compensate troop/police contributors for the impact of hostile action or forced abandonment. This factor, not to exceed 6 per cent, is to be applied to the spares element of the wet lease rate (or half of the estimated monthly maintenance cost when the spares cost cannot be calculated separately)[2] and the self-sustainment rates to compensate for the cost of losses borne by contingents for minor equipment, spare parts and consumables.[3]

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission and during subsequent reviews. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the Military/Police Adviser and to the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the memorandum of understanding.

3. Although the elements cannot be assessed with complete objectivity, some assistance in that regard is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common sense to complete this evaluation. When assessing the risk for hostile action and potential forced abandonment, the standards of traditional chapter VI peacekeeping operations must be kept in mind.

II. Elements

A. Criminal activities, such as theft and robbery

4. Occasional cases of theft occur in mission areas. If, however, criminal activities such as theft or robbery are frequent, allocate points as set out below. If not applicable, put zero.

There is no effective national police force to control criminal activities.	2
Disarmament of factions will take place, or has already taken place.	1
There is an acceptance by the local authorities of banditry.	2
Banditry involving other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations frequently occurs.	3
Total	

[1] A/C.5/71/20, annex 5.2.

[2] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.C, para. 4 (a).

[3] Ibid., annex, para. 33 (b).

B. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process

5. In a traditional peacekeeping operation, the parties have agreed to settle disputes without the use of force. They are not always able to meet this obligation, however, and some outbursts of violence are expected because the parties are, or are perceived to have been, provoked. Factions within the parties or local warlords might retain armed elements not controlled by the parties who sign the peace agreement. Threats to United Nations peacekeepers might increase if the parties have the habit of using weapons, such as artillery or homemade rockets, indiscriminately or if they often seek increased protection by taking up positions close to United Nations observation posts.

The combatants are equipped with sufficient heavy weapons such as mortars, and medium to heavy machine guns, to inflict damage on United Nations equipment and facilities. Allocate points as follows if the combatants:	
Have a few heavy weapons and are not in range of United Nations forces	1
Have some heavy weapons but are not normally in range of United Nations forces	2
Are well equipped with heavy weapons but are not in range of United Nations forces	2
Are well equipped with heavy weapons and are in range of United Nations forces	4
The combatants are not committed to a lasting peace.	1
There is a history of disintegration of ceasefires or peace agreements	4
There have been officially sanctioned and frequent attacks on other United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations	4
Total	

C. Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped minefields

6. Mines are one of the main threats in mission areas where fighting has occurred. These weapons are normally laid without proper registration and markings. If that is the case, allocate points as set out below. If not applicable, put zero.

There are a few mines, which pose no immediate threat to the mission	1
Main and secondary roads are not mined, but field and open areas are mined	1
Main roads and secondary areas are suspected of being mined	3
Heavy demining is required to secure the area	3
Total	

D. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions or by individuals or groups other than participants in the peace process[2]

7. Operating in an increasingly complex security environment, United Nations peacekeepers are now exposed to threats from more diverse sources. Individuals or groups identified by the United Nations and/or groups not party to the peace process, who are often unidentified, or who employ hostile/terrorist methods in the area of operations or other regions of the host nation might seek to attack civilians or make targets of international organizations like the United Nations, constituting threats to United Nations peacekeeping assets.

The above-mentioned individuals or groups are present in the host nation outside the area of operations.	1
The above-mentioned individuals or groups are present within the area of operations.	2
There has been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the above-mentioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation outside the area of operations.	1
There has been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the above-mentioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation within the area of operations.	3
There has been hostile action by the above-mentioned individuals or groups against non-governmental organizations and/or international organizations other than the United Nations in the host nation.	3
There has been hostile action by the above-mentioned individuals or groups against United Nations personnel and agencies in the host nation.	5
Total	

III. Summary

8. Enter the points allocated above in the below summary table.

Factor	*Maximum*	*Points allocated*
Criminal activities	**8**	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process	13	
Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped mines	6	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions, or by individuals or groups other than participants in the peace process	15	
	Total	

9. The hostile action or forced abandonment factor, in percentage points, equals the total points divided by 7, as it must not exceed 6 per cent. The resulting factor is to be rounded off to one decimal place.

per cent

17-15405

Annex D

Example of the calculation of a mission factor

Contingent-owned equipment

Extreme environmental conditions factor	Applies to whole basic rate (dry and wet lease rates)
Intensified operational conditions factor	Applies to whole basic rate (dry and wet lease rates)
Hostile action or forced abandonment factor	Applies to half of the maintenance rate (wet lease and maintenance rates only)
Incremental transportation factor[a]	Applies to maintenance rate only (wet lease and maintenance rates only)

[a] Compensates for the length of the logistics chain for transportation of spare parts resupply. The incremental transportation factor is calculated by subtracting the first 800 kilometres from the distance between the port of embarkation and port of entry, dividing the remainder by 800 and multiplying the result, rounded down to the nearest integer, by 0.25.

Note: The incremental transportation factor is **not** a mission factor; however, it is listed here to show the calculation methodology. 1 nautical mile = 1.852 kilometres, 1 statute mile = 1.6093 kilometres.

Self-sustainment

1. The incremental transportation factor does not apply to self-sustainment.
2. The extreme environmental conditions factor, intensified operational conditions factor and hostile action or forced abandonment factor added together apply to the whole self-sustainment basic rate.

Example:

Major equipment

	Dry lease rate (I)	*Maintenance rate* (II)	*Wet lease rate* (III: I+II)	*Mission factor (percentage)*[a]				*Calculated monthly rate (with factor)***	*Quantity*	*Total monthly reimbursement*
				Env. (IV)	*Int.* (V)	*Hos.* (VI)	*Inc.** (VII)			
Containers:										
Workshop container	$593	$148	$741	1.5	3.2	1.3	1	$777	2	$1,554

* Calculation of transportation factor: $\frac{4{,}721 - 800}{800} = 4.90125$ $\qquad 4 \times 0.25 = 11$

** Calculation of monthly rate:

$$III + (III \times IV) + (III \times V) + (\frac{II}{2} \times VI) + (II \times VII)$$

$$\$741 + (\$741 \times 1.5\ per\ cent) + (\$741 \times 3.2\ per\ cent)$$

$$+ (\frac{\$148}{2} \times 1.3\ per\ cent) + (\$148 \times 1\ per\ cent)\ per\ cent)$$

Abbreviations: Env., extreme environmental conditions factor; Int., intensified operational conditions factor; Hos., hostile action or forced abandonment factor; Inc., incremental transportation factor.

Self-sustainment

	Monthly rate (no factor) (I)	*Mission factor (percentage)*				*Calculated monthly rate (with factor)**	*Number of personnel*	*Total monthly reimbursement*
		Env. (II)	*Int.* (III)	*Hos.* (IV)	*Inc.*			
Identification	$1.21	1.5	3.2	1.3	N/A	$1.28	50	$64

* Calculation of monthly rate: $I + I \times (II + III + IV)$

Abbreviations: Env., extreme environmental conditions factor; Int., intensified operational conditions factor; Hos., hostile action or forced abandonment factor; Inc., incremental transportation factor

Chapter 8

Reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment

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I. Introduction

1. The tables included in the present chapter show the rates approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/296 of 30 June 2017. Reimbursement rates under wet and dry lease arrangements for major equipment, self-sustainment rates and related provisions for loss and damage, extreme environmental conditions, intensified operational conditions and the risk of loss or damage as a result of hostile action or forced abandonment are to be reviewed on a triennial[1] basis.

2. The reimbursement payable will be adjusted when equipment listed in the memorandum of understanding is not in the mission area or is unserviceable.

II. Major equipment and related minor equipment and consumables

3. Reimbursement for major equipment is based on the concepts of dry lease and wet lease arrangements, which are defined as follows:

(a) **Dry lease arrangement**: A reimbursement system whereby the troop/police contributor provides equipment to a peacekeeping mission and the United Nations assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment (or arranging with a third party for maintenance of the equipment). Under a dry lease arrangement, the costs associated with categories of deployed minor equipment are reimbursable. If a third party provides maintenance services, the third party will be reimbursed for the maintenance portion of the wet lease rate. Dry lease equipment may be operated by either the equipment-owning country or another country. The contractual relationship is between the United Nations and the equipment-owning country and/or the United Nations and the equipment-operating country.[2] Issues of third-party liability will be the subject of supplementary arrangement or addendum to the memorandum of understanding.

(b) **Wet lease arrangement**: Reimbursement system whereby the troop/police contributor assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting deployed major and minor items of equipment.

4. The reimbursement rates are based on the generic fair market value of major equipment. The generic fair market value is determined by the General Assembly based on cost data submitted every three years by troop/police contributors on the initial purchase price plus any major capital improvements, adjusted for inflation and discounted for any prior usage, or the replacement value whichever is less. The generic fair market value includes all items associated with the equipment in the performance of its operational role.

5. If equipment has been provided by one country but, at the request of the United Nations, is used by another country, the general concepts of the wet lease or dry lease arrangement continue to apply and the United Nations will be responsible for the equipment until its return to the providing country. Nevertheless, reimbursement for the contingent-owned equipment would be arranged by a trilateral or bilateral memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the using country and/or the providing country.[3] In these instances, under a wet lease arrangement a providing country has a responsibility to maintain 90 per cent

[1] A/C.5/54/49, para. 26.

[2] A/C.5/49/66, annex II, para. 4.

[3] Ibid., annex, para. 49.

operational serviceability. When the total number of operationally serviceable vehicles is less than 90 per cent of the quantity authorized in the memorandum of understanding, the reimbursement will be reduced accordingly,[4] as is the case in instances in which a country provides major equipment for its own usage.[5]

6. The monthly dry lease rate is calculated as follows, except for generators provided under the ISO 8528 standard:

$$\frac{\frac{GFMV}{estimated\ useful\ life}}{12} + \frac{GFMV \times no\ fault\ incident\ factor}{12}$$

7. The components of the modular wet lease system include all four elements as follows:[6]

(a) **Equipment usage charge** (i.e. dry lease);

(b) **Spare parts**. An average cost associated with the use of repair parts to support the equipment is added to the equipment usage charge. This cost includes an incremental transportation factor, based on distance zone modules, to account for costs associated with maintaining a spare parts inventory in the mission area and transporting spare parts into the mission area;

(c) **Maintenance**. An average cost associated with maintaining the equipment in the mission area to the standards established by the United Nations, regardless of the means used by the contingent to provide this service, is added to the equipment usage charge. This includes a factor for periodic repair and overhaul and for the provision of test equipment, tools and consumables, but is exclusive of the cost of personnel labour costs. The maintenance costs for vehicles under a dry lease should not exceed the associated maintenance rates under a wet lease. If this situation occurs, an initial assessment will determine if the cost overrun is attributable to environmental or operational factors. If this is not the case, the United Nations may reduce the dry lease reimbursement rate accordingly;[7]

(d) **Related minor equipment**. An average cost associated with minor equipment necessary to support the major equipment, but not reimbursed under another category, is also added to the equipment usage charge. This includes a factor to account for potential loss or damage;

8. When the United Nations cannot provide petrol, oil and lubricants, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed at standard monthly rates, as approved by the General Assembly or through a letter of assist for special case equipment.[8]

9. When the United Nations provides a component of support under a wet lease arrangement, the contributing country is not entitled to reimbursement for that specific component.[9]

10. In the event that a troop/police contributor is requested to provide a specialist unit for unique or force-level tasks that exceed standard equipment usage rates, a bilateral memorandum of understanding may be required between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations. The memorandum of understanding may set a

[4] A/C.5/55/30 and Corr.1, para. 42.
[5] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 23.
[6] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (c), and paras. 20 (a)-(c).
[7] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 26.
[8] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 21, and A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.B.
[9] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (d).

new reimbursement rate, even if a specific piece of major equipment has already been given a standard rate.[10]

11. If a contingent employs major equipment for self-sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to reimbursement for major equipment, but rather only to the applicable reimbursement for self-sustainment.[11] There may be instances in which a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, medical and engineering services on a force level, in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment,[12] whereas the same items used to provide services at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and covered under self-sustainment.[13]

12. Reimbursement is limited to those items of major equipment (including associated minor equipment and consumables) specifically agreed to by the United Nations. Should a contingent provide less major equipment or self-sustainment than stipulated in the memorandum of understanding, the reimbursement to the troop/police contributor will be adjusted accordingly. Additional items deployed by contingents are not reimbursable unless authorized through additional negotiations between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor or as covered under extraordinary charges in the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor prior to deployment of the equipment.[14] The United Nations undertakes to provide self-sustainment services and related minor equipment as negotiated in the memorandum of understanding.

13. Units that reach the rapid deployment level of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System should be paid 25 per cent of the maintenance component rates for major equipment during the period those units are pledged to the System, as an incentive for troop/police contributors. The reimbursement payment for units not deployed during a peacekeeping budget year should be made at the end of that budget year. During the course of each peacekeeping budget year, the United Nations may perform at least one inspection of major equipment, and troop/police contributors may perform at least one mission rehearsal exercise, certified and evaluated by the United Nations.

14. Should a troop/police contributor be asked to deploy and then deploy within 60 days, reimbursement for time spent at the rapid deployment level would be paid as soon as possible following deployment. A troop/police contributor that does not deploy when requested or that cannot deploy within 60 days when requested will forfeit any claims and recovery, if needed, of reimbursement for time spent at the rapid deployment level.

15. The rapid deployment level, ideally, has the equivalent of an integrated brigade containing the following units: three infantry battalions, one logistics battalion, one force headquarters support company, one quick reaction force, one engineering company, one level 2 hospital, one military police company, one signal company, one medium utility helicopter unit, one attack helicopter unit and one tactical airlift unit.[15]

[10] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I, para. 2 (g).

[11] A/C.5/52/10, para. 77, and A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 15.

[12] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[13] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex III, para. 6.

[14] Ibid., annex, para. 46 (a).

[15] A/C.5/71/20, para. 46.

III. Self-sustainment

16. Discussions between the United Nations and troop/police contributors will result in an agreement on the capabilities to be provided by the United Nations and the contingent being deployed. As a starting point for negotiation, the United Nations will identify and request from troop/police contributors those self-sustainment capabilities which it cannot provide. The right of troop/police contributors to provide any or some categories of self-sustainment will be taken into consideration during the negotiation of the memorandum of understanding.[16] The United Nations has a responsibility, however, to ensure that any self-sustainment services provided by a troop/police contributor meet minimum operational capabilities and are compatible with the needs of other troop/police contributors, when interface is required, and that the cost to the United Nations is similar to what it would have cost the United Nations to arrange centrally for the provision of these self-sustainment services.

17. Should a contingent receive self-sustainment services from another contingent, the self-sustainment rates will be paid to the contingent providing the services.

18. Upon mission drawdown, a plan is to be developed to coordinate the timely departure of troop/police contingents and equipment following the cessation of operations and termination of a mission. Personnel reimbursements will continue at full rates until departure, in accordance with the drawdown plan. Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding and will be calculated based on the actual remaining deployed troop/police strength until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.[17] In the event of a contingent being required (if mutually agreed) to change the location of any base camp (unit or sub-unit level) as a result of an operational, logistical or administrative requirement, the troop/police contributor may submit a claim to the United Nations for reimbursement of the extra and reasonable costs of reinstalling the self-sustainment services under its responsibility.[18]

[16] A/C.5/69/10 and Corr.1, para. 67 (a).
[17] A/C.5/67/10, para. 70.
[18] A/C.5/69/16, para. 122 (b).

Annex A

Reimbursement rates for major equipment under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement

(United States dollars)

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
Accommodation equipment	Ablution facilities (up to 50 persons)	**9 929**	10	88	84	**172**	0.2			
	Camp unit, small (5 persons)	**5 440**	12	39	39	**78**	0.2			
	Camp unit, medium (6 to 50 persons)	**81 069**	15	469	464	**933**	0.2			
	Camp unit, large (51 to 150 persons)	**342 129**	15	1 967	1 958	**3 925**	0.2			
	Maintenance workshop	**32 053**	7	127	387	**514**	0.2			
	Office, communications and command posts	**20 678**	15	119	118	**237**	0.2			
	Tents for deployable platoon (up to 40 persons)	**12 982**	5	97	219	**316**	0.2			
	Tents for deployable squad (up to 10 persons)	**3 840**	5	10	65	**75**	0.2			
	Warehousing and storage	**32 171**	7	127	388	**515**	0.2			
Containers	Ammunition magazine (storage)	**23 644**	9	40	223	**263**	0.2		**859**	**1 366**
	Communications and command posts	**155 788**	12	192	1 147	**1 339**	0.5		**859**	**1 366**
	Dental	Special case								
	Insulated storage	**49 992**	12	47	356	**403**	0.2		**859**	**1 366**
	Medical	Special case								
	Refrigeration/freezer/food storage	**36 046**	6	52	507	**559**	0.2		**859**	**1 366**
	Workshop	**62 903**	9	148	593	**741**	0.2		**859**	**1 366**
	Other containers	**7 676**	10	7	65	**72**	0.2		**659**	**1 005**
Aircrew kit (only for crew members)	Aircrew bag	**44**	3	0	1	**1**	0.1			
	Coverall (aircrew) (set of 2)	**291**	5	0	5	**5**	0.1			
	Earplugs	**2**		0	0	**0**	0.1			
	Flying gloves	**22**	2	0	1	**1**	0.1			
	Flying helmet	**1 110**	6	25	16	**41**	0.1			
	Flying jacket	**146**	4	0	3	**3**	0.1			
	Flying shoes	**40**	2	0	2	**2**	0.1			
	Sunglasses (aircrew)	**38**	3	0	1	**1**	0.1			
	Set total	**1 694**	–	25	28	**53**	0.1			
Aircraft[a]	All aircraft	Letter of assist								

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Painting rate	Repainting rate
Aircraft/airfield support equipment	Aircraft loading vehicle[a]	**148 165**	15	1 461	835	**2 297**	0.1	26	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Auxiliary power unit (large capacity)[a]	**259 306**	17	383	1 293	**1 675**	0.1	20	**873**	**970**
	Auxiliary power unit (small capacity)[b]	**91 034**	10	281	766	**1 047**	0.1	20	**873**	**970**
	Firefighting, crash and rescue light[b]	**233 566**	15	653	1 317	**1 970**	0.1	123	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Forklift, aircraft unloading[b]	**67 432**	12	173	474	**647**	0.1	41	**811**	**1 029**
	Runway sweeper[b]	**285 319**	17	1 043	1 422	**2 466**	0.1	52	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Semi-trailer, aircraft refuelling[b]	**60 962**	15	376	344	**720**	0.1	1	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Snowblower[b]	**223 071**	15	636	1 258	**1 894**	0.1	88	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Snow plow[b]	**108 828**	17	290	543	**833**	0.1	79	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Tractor, aircraft towing[b]	**105 185**	15	391	593	**984**	0.1	75	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Trailer, aircraft loading[b]	**9 802**	15	345	55	**401**	0.1	1	**540**	**630**
	Truck, aircraft refuelling[b]	**120 274**	15	456	678	**1 135**	0.1	50	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, aircraft stairs[b]	**58 898**	15	146	332	**478**	0.1	40	**891**	**1 012**
	Truck, de-icing[b]	**222 769**	15	624	1 256	**1 881**	0.1	37	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, food servicing	**106 671**	15	303	602	**904**	0.1	37	**1 195**	**1 443**
Armaments	Anti-air-missile launchers	Special case								
	Anti-armour grenade launcher (81 to 100 mm)	**9 083**	24	8	35	**43**	0.5			
	Anti-armour missile launchers	Special case								
	Anti-tank grenade launcher (40 mm) (set of 2)[c]	**1 524**	25	60	6	**66**	0.5			
	Anti-tank grenade launcher (40 mm) (set of 3)[c]	**2 286**	25	90	9	**99**	0.5			
	Anti-tank grenade launcher (60–80 mm)	**1 618**	25	10	6	**16**	0.5			
	Crew-served machine guns (up to 10 mm)	**9 530**	25	7	36	**43**	0.5			
	Crew-served machine guns (11–15 mm)	**15 823**	25	9	59	**69**	0.5			
	Howitzer, light towed	Special case								
	Howitzer, medium towed	Special case								
	Mortars (up to 60 mm)	**2 376**	25	4	9	**13**	0.5			
	Mortars (61–82 mm)	**12 717**	25	9	48	**57**	0.5			
	Mortars (83–122 mm)	**21 515**	25	13	81	**94**	0.5			
	Recoilless gun	**16 977**	25	20	64	**84**	0.5			

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
	Sniper rifle (sniper weapons system kit) (up to 10mm)[c,d]	**3 000**	25	15	11	**26**	0.5			
	Sniper rifle (sniper weapons system kit) (anti-materiel rifle) (up to 15mm)[c,d]	**5 063**	25	25	19	**44**	0.5			
Canine unit equipment	Dogs, all types	Special case								
Combat vehicles[e]										
Armoured personnel carriers, tracked	Air defence	Special case							**1 825**	**2 253**
	Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case								
	Ambulance rescue	**712 471**	25	3 063	2 672	**5 735**	0.5	375	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Cargo	**571 108**	25	4 190	2 142	**6 332**	0.5	525	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Command post	**1 015 537**	25	2 713	3 639	**6 352**	0.3	150	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, armed (class I)	**828 148**	25	5 006	3 106	**8 112**	0.5	525	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, armed (class II)	**624 056**	25	4 242	2 340	**6 582**	0.5	525	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, armed (class III)	**383 257**	20	2 345	1 757	**4 102**	0.5	525	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, unarmed/dozer (class I)	**597 158**	25	3 737	2 239	**5 976**	0.5	525	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, unarmed/dozer (class II)	**312 713**	25	2 099	1 173	**3 271**	0.5	525	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Missile-equipped	**1 162 832**	15	6 283	6 945	**13 227**	0.5	300	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Mortar	**623 173**	25	2 449	2 337	**4 786**	0.5	300	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Radar[b,f]	Special case							**1 825**	**2 253**
	Recovery	**872 543**	24	3 077	3 393	**6 471**	0.5	375	**1 825**	**2 253**
Armoured personnel carriers, wheeled	Air defence[b]	Special case							**1 825**	**2 253**
	Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case								
	Ambulance rescue	**583 246**	24	2 684	2 511	**5 196**	1.0	338	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Command post	**786 609**	24	1 291	2 928	**4 219**	0.3	75	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, armed (class I)	**784 299**	25	4 413	3 268	**7 681**	1.0	450	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, armed (class II)	**652 267**	25	3 690	2 718	**6 408**	1.0	450	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, armed (class III)	**372 009**	20	2 133	1 860	**3 993**	1.0	450	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, unarmed (class I)	**578 416**	25	3 212	2 410	**5 622**	1.0	450	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, unarmed (class II)	**314 374**	24	1 709	1 354	**3 062**	1.0	450	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Missile-equipped	**1 076 381**	15	4 287	6 877	**11 164**	1.0	225	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Mortar[b]	**593 085**	24	1 964	2 554	**4 518**	1.0	225	**1 825**	**2 253**

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
	Radar	Special case								
	Recovery	**663 190**	24	3 719	2 855	**6 574**	1.0	450	**1 825**	**2 253**
Carrier, oversnow	Infantry carrier	**176 100**	15	3 099	1 052	**4 151**	0.5	105	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Infantry carrier, armoured	**284 031**	20	4 522	1 302	**5 824**	0.5	263	**1 825**	**2 253**
	General purpose (Snowcat)	**41 993**	15	1 468	244	**1 712**	0.3	146	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Missile-equipped[b]	**737 214**	12	4 787	5 304	**10 091**	0.3	60	**1 825**	**2 253**
	Command post[b]	**242 996**	15	1 325	1 411	**2 736**	0.3	30	**1 825**	**2 253**
Reconnaissance vehicles	Tracked	**293 043**	22	4 071	1 232	**5 303**	0.5	438	**1 296**	**1 356**
	Wheeled, up to 25 mm	**288 164**	25	4 155	1 201	**5 355**	1.0	600	**1296**	**1 356**
	Wheeled, more than 25 mm	**401 968**	25	4 246	1 675	**5 921**	1.0	600	**1 296**	**1 356**
	Wheeled, more than 50 mm	**718 628**	25	4 854	2 994	**7 848**	1.0	600	**1 296**	**1 356**
	Wheeled, more than 100 mm	Special case								
Self-propelled artillery	Light howitzer	**980 585**	30	1 548	2 806	**4 354**	0.1	45		
	Medium howitzer	**1 074 888**	30	1 718	3 075	**4 793**	0.1	45		
	Heavy howitzer	Special case								
Tanks	Main battle tank, medium (up to 50 tons)	**1 575 686**	25	4 634	5 909	**10 543**	0.5			
	Main battle tank, heavy (more than 50 tons)	**1 758 644**	25	5 924	6 595	**12 518**	0.5			
	Tank, recovery vehicle	**1 489 871**	25	4 217	5 587	**9 804**	0.5			
	All other tanks	Special case								
	Armoured infantry fighting/airborne/special vehicle	Special case								
Communications equipment										
VHF/UHF equipment	Air-ground base station transceivers, AM/FM	**33 855**	7	283	409	**692**	0.2			
	Microwave links	**83 822**	10	554	712	**1 267**	0.2			
	Mobile stations for trunking systems	**537**	9	5	5	**10**	0.2			
	Paging equipment	**2 282**	10	20	19	**40**	0.2			
	Portable MTSX for trunking	**2 290**	8	20	24	**44**	0.2			
	Repeaters	**3 459**	7	24	42	**66**	0.2			
	VHF alarm units	**2 220**	9	12	21	**33**	0.2			
	VHF multiplex channels	**51 513**	10	151	438	**588**	0.2			

Chapter 8, annex A

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
HF equipment	Antennas, log periodic — directional high-power	**25 076**	24	7	91	**98**	0.2			
	Base receiver, HF high power	**8 103**	7	23	98	**121**	0.2			
	Base station transmitter, HF high power	**21 969**	7	39	265	**304**	0.2			
	Phone patch interlink	Special case								
Satellite equipment	Earth station, non-redundant	Special case								
	Earth station, redundant	Special case								
	Earth station hub	Special case								
	Earth station sub-hub	Special case								
	Inmarsat type A, portable earth station	**44 206**	7	34	545	**579**	0.5			
	Inmarsat type C, portable earth station	**13 994**	7	25	172	**197**	0.5			
	Inmarsat type M, portable earth station	**20 127**	7	31	248	**279**	0.5			
	Satellite phone[c]	**1 295**	7	15	16	**31**	0.2			
	Satellite receivers/television, receive only terminal	**163 548**	9	151	1 542	**1 693**	0.2			
	Uninterruptible power supply satellite station	**531**	9	5	5	**10**	0.2			
	Global Tx/Rx (transmit/receive)VSAT Earth station	**210 181**	9	212	1 981	**2 193**	0.2			
Telephone equipment	Cryptofax	**3 417**	7	4	41	**45**	0.2			
	Cyphering equipment	Special case								
	Telephone exchange, large (1–1,100 lines)	**424 676**	15	109	2 430	**2 539**	0.2			
	Telephone exchange (private automatic branch exchange system) (1–100 lines)	**68 503**	12	49	487	**536**	0.2			
Airfield support equipment	All radars	Special case								
	Approach systems/lighting	Special case								
	Control tower	**4 489 739**	20	12 981	19 456	**32 436**	0.2			
	Navigation systems	**1 990 208**	10	5 859	16 917	**22 775**	0.2			
Miscellaneous communications equipment	Antenna towers	**5 299**	20	11	23	**34**	0.2			
	Cell phones (set of 5)[c]	**1 200**	5	10	20	**30**	0.2			
	Radio frequency inhibitors/cell phone jammer (portable/man pack) (set of 3)[c]	**1 500**	7	10	18	**28**	0.2			

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
	Radio frequency inhibitors/cell phone jammer (vehicle-mounted)[c]	**1 000**	7	18	12	**30**	0.2			
	Radio frequency tracker/bug locator (set of 4)[c]	**1 200**	7	5	14	**19**	0.2			
	Tactical satellite terminal[c]	**90 000**	7	100	1 086	**1 186**	0.2			
	Underwater communications systems	Special case								
	UPS, 10 kVA and up	**8 786**	10	89	75	**163**	0.2			
	Videoconferencing system[c]	**5 500**	7	15	66	**81**	0.2			
Communications vehicles	Air liaison outpost/forward air control post/tactical air control post, wheeled	Special case								
	Mobile tactical communications post[c]	**48 000**	12	546	353	**899**	0.5	150	**891**	**1 012**
	Mobile trunking system	Special case								
	Trailer, communications suite	Special case							**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, communications (light)	**50 248**	12	558	370	**928**	0.5	30	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, communications (medium)	Special case							**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, communications (heavy)	Special case							**1 195**	**1 443**
Demining, explosive ordnance and improvised explosive device disposal equipment[f]	Man-portable high-power electronic countermeasure (cell/GPS/jammer)[c]	**38 100**	7	6	457	**463**	0.1			
	Mine detector (capable of measuring shape or explosive content, as well as metal content)	**10 640**	5	104	178	**283**	0.1			
	Mobile electronic countermeasure (jammer) against remotely activated improvised explosive devices[c]	**120 362**	7	1 361	1 443	**2 804**	0.1			
	Remote-control bomb disposal equipment	Special case								
	Portable X-ray system for disposal of explosive ordnance[c]	**5 600**	5	200	94	**294**	0.1			
	Bomb locator	**7 561**	5	75	127	**201**	0.1			
	Explosive ordnance disposal suit, light (minimum V50 rating of 1,000 for the chest and groin)	**6 956**	5	67	117	**183**	0.1			
	Explosive ordnance disposal suit, heavy (minimum V50 rating of 1,600 for the chest and groin)	**10 817**	5	108	181	**289**	0.1			
	Metal detectors	**3 243**	5	32	54	**87**	0.1			

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
	Demining personal protection for the disposal of explosive ordnance/improvised explosive devices (set)									
	Protective apron/trousers	**686**	3	6	19	**25**	0.1			
	Protective helmet and visor	**214**	2	17	9	**26**	0.1			
	Protective shoes	**510**	2	6	21	**27**	0.1			
	Protective vest/jacket	**685**	3	6	19	**25**	0.1			
	Reinforced gloves (pair)	**148**	2	2	6	**8**	0.1			
	Set total	**2 244**	2	37	75	**112**	0.1			
	Demining disposal of explosive ordnance/improvised explosive devices (set)[c]									
	Explosive ordnance disposal disrupter	**3 850**	2	6	161	**167**	0.1			
	Explosive ordnance disposal operator toolkit	**3 805**	2	10	159	**169**	0.1			
	Explosive storage/detonator box	**1 056**	2	6	44	**50**	0.1			
	Firing cables (300 m)	**740**	2	6	31	**37**	0.1			
	Firing system to initiate disruptors/charges	**3 500**	2	6	146	**152**	0.1			
	Hook and line toolkit for explosive ordnance disposal	**72**	2	7	3	**10**	0.1			
	Improvised explosive device/post-blast investigation kit	**4 987**	2	200	208	**408**	0.1			
	Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device telescopic search mirror, with light (9 feet)	**119**	2	2	5	**7**	0.1			
	Vehicle and building access kit	**2 726**	2	8	114	**122**	0.1			
	Set total	**20 855**	2	251	871	**1 122**	0.1			
	Mine-clearance system, vehicle-mounted	Special case								
Demining, vehicles for the disposal of explosive ordnance and improvised explosive devices	Remote-control mine clearance tracked vehicle[c]	**589 860**	20	424	2 507	**2 931**	0.1	250	**891**	**1 012**
	Armoured cabin explosive ordnance disposal/improvised explosive device disposal team truck vehicle[c]	**785 070**	15	3 767	4 427	**8 194**	0.1	450	**891**	
	Mine-resistant ambush protected vehicle[c]	**300 000**	15	3 500	1 692	**5 192**	0.1	350	**891**	**1 012**
	Remotely operated vehicle with observation and/or disruption capacity[c]	**91 496**	10	1 000	770	**1 770**	0.1	150	**891**	**1 012**

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
Electrical equipment										
Generators, stationary and mobile	20–30 kVA	**42 338**	12	142	312	**454**	0.5	309	**221**	**324**
	31–40 kVA	**44 840**	12	184	330	**514**	0.5	432	**221**	**324**
	41–50 kVA	**59 156**	12	186	435	**621**	0.5	555	**221**	**324**
	51–75 kVA	**71 837**	12	199	529	**728**	0.5	771	**221**	**324**
	76–100 kVA	**76 447**	12	220	563	**783**	0.5	1 080	**334**	**352**
	101–150 kVA	**87 486**	12	292	622	**914**	0.2	1 543	**334**	**352**
	151–200 kVA	**114 705**	15	441	656	**1 098**	0.2	2 160	**334**	**352**
	201–500 kVA	**164 773**	14	551	1 008	**1 560**	0.2	3 086	**362**	**407**
	Greater than 500 kVA	Special case							**362**	**407**
Generators, ISO 8528 prime power standard and role generator	20–30 kVA[a]	**18 200**	6	475	256	**731**	0.2	309	**221**	**324**
	31–40 kVA[a,c]	**20 600**	6	483	290	**773**	0.2	432	**221**	**324**
	41–50 kVA[a]	**26 300**	6	553	370	**923**	0.2	555	**221**	**324**
	51–75 kVA[a]	**27 600**	6	575	388	**963**	0.2	771	**221**	**324**
	76–100 kVA[a]	**32 300**	6	725	454	**1 179**	0.2	1 080	**334**	**352**
	101–150 kVA[a]	**39 400**	6	1 033	554	**1 587**	0.2	1 543	**334**	**352**
	151–200 kVA[a]	**47 600**	6	1 308	669	**1 977**	0.2	2 160	**334**	**352**
	201–330 kVA[a]	**53 600**	6	1 633	753	**2 386**	0.2	2 800	**362**	**407**
	331–500 kVA[a]	**64 550**	6	1 808	907	**2 715**	0.2	3 086	**362**	**407**
	Greater than 500 kVA[a]	Special case							**362**	**407**
Generators, ISO 8528	Limited-time-running power generator[d]		12	Wet lease reimbursement at 50 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						
	Emergency-standby power generator[e]		12	Wet lease reimbursement at 30 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						
Generators, Excess	Excess requirement (only for the period 2017–2020)[f]			Wet lease reimbursement at 10 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						
Generators, renewable energy integrated diesel-photovoltaic[g]	20–30 kVA low-penetration[g] hybrid systems			Wet lease reimbursement at 120 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						
	31–40 kVA low-penetration hybrid systems			Wet lease reimbursement at 125 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						
	41–50 kVA low-penetration hybrid systems			Wet lease reimbursement at 130 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						
	51–75 kVA low-penetration hybrid systems			Wet lease reimbursement at 135 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						
	76–100 kVA low-penetration hybrid systems			Wet lease reimbursement at 140 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						
	101–150 kVA low-penetration hybrid systems			Wet lease reimbursement at 145 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						
	151–200 kVA low-penetration hybrid systems			Wet lease reimbursement at 150 per cent of equivalent prime power rate						

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
	201–330 kVA low-penetration hybrid systems					Wet lease reimbursement at 160 per cent of equivalent prime power rate				
	331–500 kVA low-penetration hybrid systems					Wet lease reimbursement at 180 per cent of equivalent prime power rate				
	Greater than 500 kVA low-penetration hybrid systems	Special case								
	Medium and high penetration[b] hybrid systems power penetration (photovoltaic peak power kW to generator 100 per cent load rating kW) of greater than 35 per cent[c]	Special case								
Generators, other renewable energy	Autonomous photovoltaic and battery systems, with or without backup or peak demand generators[c]	Special case								
	Solar photovoltaic area and street lighting units, equipped with LEDs, batteries and sensors-timers[c]	Special case								
	Other renewable energy systems[c]	Special case								
Engineering equipment	Assault boat and motor (Zodiac type)	**16 311**	8	151	177	**328**	0.5	240	**567**	**735**
	Bridging boat	**177 953**	25	1 170	667	**1 837**	0.5	775		
	Bridging sets (Bailey or equivalent, set of 100 feet)	**476 724**	39	5 641	1 058	**6 700**	0.1			
	Compactor plate	**530**	5	4	9	**13**	0.5			
	Concrete cutter	**5 194**	15	77	31	**108**	0.5			
	Concrete mixer machine, above 1.5 m^3	**7 847**	10	105	69	**174**	0.5			
	Concrete mixer machine, below 1.5 m^3	**1 862**	8	33	20	**53**	0.1			
	Concrete vibrator	**1 465**	12	25	11	**36**	0.5			
	Dewatering pumps, up to 5 horsepower	**1 828**	10	13	16	**29**	0.5			
	Ferry boats (river crossing)	**636 876**	20	1 129	2 919	**4 048**	0.5	900		
	Pontoons/pontoon bridge (interior/ramp section)	**440 180**	10	658	3 852	**4 510**	0.5			
	Quarry equipment, complete	Special case								
	Recce (reconnaissance) boats	**31 757**	10	273	278	**551**	0.5	258	**567**	**735**
	Scissor/cantilever-type bridge (up to 20 m)	**100 259**	10	583	877	**1 461**	0.5			
	Sewage treatment plant and equipment	**39 313**	15	46	235	**281**	0.5			
	Soil laboratory equipment	**37 958**	10	287	332	**619**	0.5			
	Survey equipment, including total station	**12 353**	15	91	74	**165**	0.5			

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Painting rate	Repainting rate
	Survey equipment, theodolite-type	**6 735**	15	10	40	**50**	0.5			
	Water pumps	**5 059**	9	13	49	**62**	0.5			
	Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit or equivalent): equipment, tanks and bladders, up to 2,000 litres per hour, storage up to 5,000 litres	**55 743**	10	380	488	**868**	0.5			
	Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit or equivalent): equipment, tanks and bladders, over 2,000 litres per hour, storage up to 20,000 litres	**88 950**	10	1 397	778	**2 176**	0.5			
	Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit or equivalent): equipment, tanks and bladders, over 7,000 litres per hour, storage up to 42,000 litres	**386 621**	10	2 814	3 383	**6 197**	0.5			
	Well-drilling rig	**415 109**	20	1 719	1 903	**3 622**	0.5	200		
	APC engineer, tracked	**699 690**	25	2 488	2 915	**5 404**	1.0	300	**1 825**	**2 253**
Engineering vehicles	Bulldozer, light (D4 and 5)	**54 039**	12	1 038	380	**1 417**	0.1	348	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Bulldozer, medium (D6 and 7)	**154 248**	15	1 637	870	**2 507**	0.1	540	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Bulldozer, heavy (D8A)	**301 519**	19	2 103	1 348	**3 450**	0.1	570	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Compressor equipment truck[c]	**139 436**	5	522	2 336	**2 858**	0.1	350	**1427**	**1792**
	Crane, mobile — light (up to 10 tons)[b]	**130 458**	15	521	736	**1 257**	0.1	142	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Crane, mobile — medium (11–24 tons)[b]	**250 586**	15	625	1 413	**2 038**	0.1	269	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Crane, mobile — heavy (25–30 tons)[b]	**323 936**	17	911	1 615	**2 526**	0.1	350	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Crane, mobile — heavy (more than 30 tons)[b]	Special case							**1 427**	**1 792**
	Crusher plant[c]	**148 750**	10	650	1 252	**1 902**	0.1	500	**1825**	**2253**
	Drill rig, self-propelled	**223 528**	20	699	950	**1 649**	0.1	450	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Excavator (up to 1 m^3)	**105 687**	15	1 184	596	**1 780**	0.1	309	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Excavator (more than 1 m^3)	**290 330**	17	1 573	1 447	**3 020**	0.1	492	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Firefighting truck	**168 796**	20	161	717	**878**	0.1	22	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Front-end loader, light (up to 1 m^3)	**59 928**	12	1 141	421	**1 563**	0.1	257	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Front-end loader, medium (1–2m^3)	**95 757**	12	1 488	673	**2 160**	0.1	257	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Front-end loader, heavy (2–4 m^3)	**180 121**	15	1 762	1 016	**2 777**	0.1	450	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Front-end loader, special (more than 4 m^3)	Special case								

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
	Front-end loader, tracked	**171 146**	12	1 450	1 203	**2 653**	0.1	582	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Grader, general purpose	**144 336**	19	1 687	645	**2 332**	0.1	504	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Grader, special purpose	Special case								
	Industrial tractor, light	**46 011**	12	942	323	**1 265**	0.1	282	**1 514**	**1 716**
	M2 rig, pontoon bridge	Special case								
	Road sweeper	**99 090**	15	630	559	**1 188**	0.1	72	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Roller, self-propelled	**106 453**	17	791	531	**1 322**	0.1	211	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Roller, towed	**38 207**	15	622	215	**838**	0.1	57	**811**	**1 029**
	Sawmill, mobile	Special case								
	Snowblower, truck	**201 794**	12	610	1 418	**2 028**	0.1	75	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Truck, drill rig[a]	**64 840**	15	79	366	**445**	0.1	24	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, dump — up to 10 m^3 (civilian pattern)	**61 822**	12	695	471	**1 165**	0.8	140	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Truck, dump — up to 10 m^3 (military pattern)	**155 549**	15	629	968	**1 597**	0.8	140	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Truck, dump — large (more than 10m^3)[a]	**245 156**	18	1 852	1 155	**3 008**	0.1	525	**1 630**	**1 825**
	Truck, folding pontoon bridge	**169 484**	18	57	799	**856**	0.1	20	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, launched bridge (scissor type)	**99 467**	18	53	469	**522**	0.1	20	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, pile driver[a]	**49 465**	15	72	279	**351**	0.1	24	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, sewer cleaning	**132 534**	15	93	747	**840**	0.1	110	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Workshop truck, heavy engineering equipment	**124 910**	19	402	558	**961**	0.1	52	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Analog/digital surveillance of United Nations camps, full set[c]	**148 200**		850	1 436	**2 286**	0.1			
Force protection surveillance equipment[b]	Automated thermal image processing and monitoring system (with recording capacity)[c]	**90 575**	10	500	762	**1 262**	0.1			
	Day and night cameras (set of 5)[c]	**22 625**	5	135	379	**514**	0.1			
	Inside base surveillance dome camera (360° + thermal view)[c]	**15 000**	10	115	126	**241**	0.1			
	Microwave circuit[c]	**20 000**	10	100	168	**268**	0.1			
	Ground surveillance radar for quick-reaction forces[c]	**456 000**	5	90	7 676	**7 766**	0.2			
	Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters), 152,000 litres	**53 240**	10	88	466	**554**	0.8	36		
	Fuel storage, less than 500 litres	**2 305**	12	11	17	**28**	0.8			

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic line number value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry hours rate	Monthly wet hours rate	No-fault incidental hours (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Operating rate	Supporting rate
	Fuel storage, 501–5,000 litres	**3 033**	12	15	22	**37**	0.5			
	Fuel storage, 5,001–10,000 litres	**3 645**	12	17	27	**44**	0.5			
	Fuel storage, more than 10,000 litres	**5 310**	12	19	39	**58**	0.5			
	Water storage, 5,000–7,000 litres	**1 162**	7	11	14	**25**	0.1			
	Water storage, 7,001–10,000 litres	**1 632**	7	16	20	**36**	0.1			
	Water storage, 10,001–12,000 litres	**1 789**	7	18	21	**40**	0.1			
	Water storage, 12,001–20,000 litres	**5 151**	7	51	62	**113**	0.1			
	Water storage, more than 20,000 litres	**5 839**	7	57	70	**127**	0.1			
Material handling equipment	Container, lifter — self-propelled[7]	**122 464**	12	455	861	**1 316**	0.1	3	**811**	**1 029**
	Forklift, container	**362 717**	12	384	2 549	**2 933**	0.1	68	**1 514**	**1 716**
	Forklift, light (up to 1.5 tons)	**30 974**	10	418	261	**678**	0.1	90	**811**	**1 029**
	Forklift, medium (up to 5 tons)	**58 695**	12	709	412	**1 121**	0.1	96	**811**	**1 029**
	Forklift, heavy (more than 5 tons)	**106 692**	12	940	750	**1 690**	0.1	108	**811**	**1 029**
	Forklift, rough terrain (up to 1.5 tons)[7]	**87 862**	10	445	740	**1 185**	0.1	78	**811**	**1 029**
	Forklift, rough terrain (up to 5 tons)[7]	**128 973**	12	655	906	**1 561**	0.1	91	**811**	**1 029**
	Forklift, rough terrain (more than 5 tons)[7]	**182 458**	12	772	1 282	**2 054**	0.1	360	**811**	**1 029**
Medical and dental equipment[7]	Level 1 hospital	**89 341**	5	447	1 496	**1 943**	0.1			
	Level 2 hospital	**909 908**	5	4 550	15 241	**19 791**	0.1			
	Level 3 hospital	**1 537 302**	5	7 687	25 750	**33 436**	0.1			
	Aeromedical evacuation module	**96 041**	5	480	1 609	**2 089**	0.1			
	Dental equipment (set)	**161 564**	5	808	2 706	**3 514**	0.1			
	Forward surgery module	**162 342**	5	812	2 719	**3 531**	0.1			
	Gynaecology module	**10 932**	5	55	183	**238**	0.1			
	Laboratory only	**31 016**	5	155	520	**675**	0.1			
	Orthopaedic module	**48 348**	5	242	810	**1 052**	0.1			
	Physiotherapy module[7]	**13 300**	5	67	223	**289**	0.1			
Naval vessels[7]	All naval vessels	Letter of assist								
Observation equipment, area	Artillery locating equipment	Special case								
	Ground surveillance radar system	Special case								
	Thermal imaging systems, aerial version	**134 530**	8	493	1 424	**1 917**	0.2			
	Thermal imaging systems, ground version	**111 145**	8	493	1 176	**1 669**	0.2			

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic 2012 market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-loss recovery factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations PSM	Deployment rate	Repatriation rate
Observation equipment, personal	Binoculars, tripod-mounted	**8 994**	10	11	79	**90**	0.5			
	Enhanced electronic GPS tracking system (set of 5)[1]	**1 000**	10	10	9	**19**	0.2			
	Night observation devices, tripod-mounted	**13 844**	8	22	150	**172**	0.5			
Police vehicles	Police armoured protected vehicle[2]	**299 098**	24	1 628	1 288	**2 916**	1.0	450	**1 825**	**2 283**
	Police crowd control vehicle[3]	**155 936**	20	320	754	**1 073**	0.8	80	**894**	**961**
	Truck water cannon, armoured[4]	Special case								
	Truck water cannon, soft skin — 2,500 l to 5,000 litres	**121 433**	20	1 152	516	**1 668**	0.1	336	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck water cannon, soft skin — 5,000 l to 10,000 litres[5]	**171 629**	20	1 168	729	**1 897**	0.1	336	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck water cannon, soft skin — more than 10,000 litres[5]	**191 740**	20	1 211	815	**2 026**	0.1	336	**1 195**	**1 443**
Police equipment	Military police/police traffic kit (set)									
	Alcohol detector	**758**	5	5	13	**18**	0.5			
	Laser speed gun	**1 540**	5	17	26	**43**	0.5			
	Set total	**2 298**	5	22	39	**61**	0.5			
	Investigation laboratory kit[6]	**9 079**	10	395	79	**474**	0.5			
	Mobile crash barriers[7]	**8 000**	10	40	70	**110**	0.5			
	Outdoor inspection mirrors (set of 3)[8]	**1 050**	5	5	18	**23**	0.5			
	Road spike belt[9]	**1 095**	5	5	19	**24**	0.5			
	Traffic cones (set of 30)[10]	**1 500**	5	7	26	**33**	0.5			
	Undercarriage inspection mirrors (set of 10)[11]	**1 200**	5	1	21	**22**	0.5			
Riot control equipment		**1 050**	5	5	18	**23**	0.5			
Personnel equipment (applicable only to military contingents with riot control tasks)[12]	Full kit set (without gas mask) (set of 10) — total	**15 415**	2	80	649	**729**	0.5			
	Full kit set (with gas mask) (set of 10)									
	Elbow, knee and shoulder protection (set of 10)	**4 687**	2	24	197	**221**	0.5			
	Helmet with visor (set of 10)	**3 076**	2	16	129	**146**	0.5			
	Shield (plastic, transparent) (set of 10)	**4 673**	2	25	197	**221**	0.5			
	Baton (set of 10)	**2 979**	2	15	125	**141**	0.5			

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Current, fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations (NU)	Planning rate	Replenishing rate
	Gas mask (set of 10)	**9 847**	2	50	402	**452**	0.5			
	Net total	**24 962**	2	130	1 050	**1 181**	0.5			
Platoon equipment	Riot control platoon equipment (set)									
	Teargas launchers (set of 8)	**4 999**	10	24	44	**68**	0.5			
	Loudspeakers (set of 3)	**383**	10	8	3	**11**	0.5			
	Signal pistols (set of 3)	**984**	5	3	10	**13**	0.5			
	Handheld searchlights (set of 6)	**979**	10	1	5	**6**	0.5			
	Handheld metal detectors (set of 6)	**829**	5	3	9	**12**	0.5			
	Taser (advanced pistol) (set of 1)	**640**	5	3	11	**14**	0.5			
	Stun batons (electric) (set of 5)[c]	**2 000**	5	10	34	**44**	0.5			
	Net total	**7 715**	5/10	42	82	**124**	0.5			
Other riot control equipment	Automatic (TG) grenade launcher (set of 3)	**6 435**	10	31	56	**88**	0.5			
	Ballistic shield, NIJ 0108 level IV (static)[c]	**1 100**	15	5	7	**12**	0.5			
	Ballistic shield, NIJ level IIIA (portable, full-body protection)[c]	**3 200**	10	16	28	**44**	0.5			
	Ballistic shield, NIJ level IIIA (portable, upper-body protection)[c]	**2 500**	10	12	22	**34**	0.5			
	Breaching tools set (for one unit)[c]	**2 500**	5	12	43	**55**	0.5			
	Bulletproof shield, portable (set of 3)[c]	**1 305**	8	7	14	**21**	0.5			
	Personal mounted cameras (set of 2)[c]	**1 400**	7	5	17	**22**	0.5			
	Public address system (set)	**1 248**	10	24	11	**35**	0.5			
	Rappelling gear set (for one unit)[c]	**1 942**	5	10	33	**43**	0.5			
	Searchlights and generators (set)	**3 652**	10	18	32	**50**	0.5			
	Vehicle-mounted cameras (set of 2)[c]	**3 999**	7	15	49	**64**	0.5			
Specialized police team equipment	Forensic kit[c]	Special case								
	Forensic laboratory[c]	Special case								
	High thermal image system (stationary)[c]	Special case								
	High thermal image system (mobile)[c]	Special case								
Support vehicles (commercial pattern)	All-terrain vehicle	**6 903**	5	5	120	**125**	0.8	1	**227**	**305**
	Ambulance, armoured/rescue	**161 233**	10	224	1 451	**1 676**	0.8	96	**873**	**970**
	Ambulance, truck	**61 434**	9	332	610	**942**	0.8	80	**891**	**1 012**

Chapter 8, annex A

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
	Ambulance (4x4)	**77 687**	8	573	861	**1 434**	0.8	80	**873**	**970**
	Automobile (4x4)	**15 985**	8	389	177	**567**	0.8	300	**873**	**970**
	Automobile, sedan/station wagon	**10 996**	5	120	191	**310**	0.8	120	**873**	**970**
	Buses (12 or fewer passengers)	**28 756**	6	505	419	**923**	0.8	300	**894**	**961**
	Buses (13–24 passengers)	**40 112**	8	745	445	**1 189**	0.8	240	**1 185**	**1 314**
	Buses (more than 24 passengers)	**137 317**	12	857	1 045	**1 902**	0.8	200	**2 033**	**2 262**
	Motorcycles	**3 496**	4	19	75	**94**	0.8	6	**227**	**305**
	Snowmobile	**6 701**	6	5	98	**103**	0.8	1	**227**	**305**
	Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**144 990**	20	174	701	**875**	0.8	100	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, crane heavy lift (10–25 tons)	**205 089**	20	267	991	**1 259**	0.8	100	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, maintenance — light	**49 575**	5	146	859	**1 005**	0.8	240	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, maintenance — medium	**85 524**	8	254	948	**1 202**	0.8	150	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, maintenance — heavy	**246 290**	12	271	1 875	**2 146**	0.8	140	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, pallet-loading[b]	**61 307**	12	1 048	467	**1 515**	0.8	480	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**144 343**	10	589	1 299	**1 888**	0.8	270	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, refrigerator (less than 20 feet)	**58 323**	10	62	525	**587**	0.8	34	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, refrigerator (20 or more feet)	**63 289**	10	64	570	**633**	0.8	34	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	**103 157**	13	1 636	730	**2 366**	0.8	1,440	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, tanker (5,000–10,000 litres)	**103 396**	13	1 651	732	**2 383**	0.8	1,440	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, tanker (more than 10,000 litres)	**170 376**	16	1 886	1 001	**2 887**	0.8	1,520	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, tractor (up to 50 tons)	**101 744**	12	1 028	774	**1 803**	0.8	540	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, tractor — heavy (more than 50 tons)	**180 965**	15	695	1 126	**1 821**	0.8	1,950	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, utility/cargo (less than 1.5 tons), armoured/bulletproof[c]	**119 000**	10	1 250	1 071	**2 321**	0.8	350	**891**	**1012**
	Truck, utility/cargo (less than 1.5 tons)	**21 006**	5	244	364	**608**	0.8	240	**891**	**1 012**
	Truck, utility/cargo (1.5–2.4 tons)	**27 463**	7	290	345	**635**	0.8	300	**891**	**1 012**
	Truck, utility/cargo (2.5–5 tons)	**45 755**	9	335	454	**789**	0.8	360	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, utility/cargo (5–10 tons)[c]	**83 213**	10	555	749	**1 304**	0.8	400	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, utility/cargo (more than 10 tons)	**129 512**	12	791	986	**1 776**	0.8	400	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	**89 348**	12	656	680	**1 336**	0.8	504	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, water (5,000–10,000 litres)	**92 591**	12	654	705	**1 359**	0.8	504	**1 195**	**1 443**

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Painting rate	Repainting rate
	Truck, water (more than 10,000 litres)	**95 762**	12	677	729	**1 406**	0.8	504	**1 195**	**1 443**
Support vehicles (military pattern)	Ambulance	**94 079**	10	365	847	**1 212**	0.8	140	**873**	**970**
	High-mobility light tactical vehicles[c]	**450 000**	25	1 500	1 800	**3 300**	0.8	300	**891**	**1012**
	Jeep (4x4), armoured/bulletproof[a]	**125 000**	10	1 000	1 125	**2 125**	0.8	250	**891**	**1012**
	Jeep (4x4) with military radio	**41 270**	10	946	371	**1 317**	0.8	300	**873**	**970**
	Motorcycles	**9 082**	8	101	101	**202**	0.8	48	**227**	**305**
	Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**146 545**	18	214	776	**990**	0.8	70	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, crane (10–24 tons)	**221 179**	20	345	1 069	**1 414**	0.8	100	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, crane (more than 24 tons)	Special case							**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, maintenance — light	**90 959**	11	529	750	**1 279**	0.8	360	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, maintenance — medium	**117 317**	14	721	777	**1 498**	0.8	200	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, maintenance — heavy	**279 340**	17	921	1 556	**2 476**	0.8	151	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**148 833**	18	1 541	788	**2 329**	0.8	420	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, recovery (more than 5 tons)	**386 766**	18	1 831	2 048	**3 879**	0.8	300	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, refrigerator (less than 20 feet)	**104 377**	15	152	649	**802**	0.8	70	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, refrigerator (20 or more feet)	**122 251**	15	150	761	**910**	0.8	70	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	**122 764**	18	985	650	**1 635**	0.8	320	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, tanker (5,000–10,000 litres)	**210 853**	18	745	1 117	**1 862**	0.8	320	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, tanker (more than 10,000 litres)	**220 843**	18	773	1 170	**1 943**	0.8	320	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, tractor (up to 40 tons tow)	**140 886**	16	802	828	**1 630**	0.8	490	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, tractor (41–60 tons tow)	**161 853**	18	1 471	857	**2 328**	0.8	330	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, tractor (more than 60 tons tow)	Special case							**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, utility/cargo (less than 1.5 tons)	**32 991**	10	855	297	**1 152**	0.8	300	**891**	**1 012**
	Truck, utility/cargo (1.5–2.4 tons)	**46 898**	10	914	422	**1 336**	0.8	300	**891**	**1 012**
	Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)[b]	**81 645**	11	937	673	**1 610**	0.8	360	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, utility/cargo (5–10 tons)[b]	**137 167**	14	1 104	908	**2 012**	0.8	480	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, utility/cargo (more than 10 tons)[b]	**180 175**	17	1 230	1 003	**2 233**	0.8	344	**1 427**	**1 792**
	Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	**176 044**	20	999	851	**1 850**	0.8	336	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, water (5,000–10,000 litres)	**180 058**	20	1 017	870	**1 887**	0.8	336	**1 195**	**1 443**
	Truck, water (more than 10,000 litres)	**178 907**	20	1 062	865	**1 927**	0.8	336	**1 195**	**1 443**

Category of equipment	*Type of equipment*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease rate*	*Monthly wet lease rate*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting rate*	*Repainting rate*
Trailers	Light cargo, single axle	**5 481**	10	51	49	**100**	0.8	6	**540**	**630**
	Medium cargo, single axle	**12 162**	12	63	93	**155**	0.8	6	**540**	**630**
	Light cargo, multi-axle	**17 167**	12	265	131	**395**	0.8	6	**905**	**967**
	Medium cargo, multi-axle	**21 481**	15	277	134	**411**	0.8	6	**905**	**967**
	Heavy cargo, multi-axle	**31 773**	18	337	168	**505**	0.8	8	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Heavy cargo (20 tons)	**64 683**	18	345	343	**688**	0.8	8	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Bridging system	Special case								
	Compressor trailer	**53 873**	12	234	410	**644**	0.8	8	**540**	**630**
	Flatbed (up to 20 tons)[b]	**26 802**	18	317	142	**459**	0.8	10	**905**	**1 537**
	Flatbed (more than 20 tons)	**36 021**	20	366	174	**540**	0.8	5	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Fuel trailer (up to 2,000 litres)[c]	**21 688**	12	492	165	**657**	0.8	12	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Fuel trailer (2,000–7,000 litres)	**38 141**	15	449	237	**686**	0.8	8	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Fuel trailer (more than 7,000 litres)[b]	**67 987**	15	438	423	**861**	0.8	5	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Heavy equipment/tank transporter	**300 891**	30	162	1 036	**1 198**	0.8	1	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Lowbed (up to 20 tons)	**48 769**	18	547	258	**805**	0.8	10	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Lowbed (20–40 tons)	**64 451**	20	539	312	**850**	0.8	5	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Mine-clearance system trailer, mounted	Special case								
	Pallet-loading system[b]	**5 386**	15	238	34	**272**	0.8	12	**905**	**967**
	Semi-trailer refrigerator (less than 30 feet)	**51 771**	20	340	250	**590**	0.8	6	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Semi-trailer refrigerator (30 or more feet)	**56 769**	20	338	274	**612**	0.8	6	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Semi-trailer, refuelling[c]	**53 832**	20	589	260	**849**	0.8	6	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Semi-trailer, van[b]	**32 520**	20	224	157	**381**	0.8	6	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Semi-trailer, water	**49 002**	20	343	237	**580**	0.8	6	**540**	**630**
	Servicing trailer[b]	**14 608**	12	233	111	**344**	0.8	12	**905**	**1 537**
	Trackway-surfacing outfit	**62 459**	18	37	331	**368**	0.8	1	**905**	**967**
	Trailer, floodlight set, with generators (4 lights, 9 m pole, 7 kW generator)	**23 564**	10	176	206	**382**	0.5	15	**540**	**630**
	Water trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	**15 373**	12	201	117	**318**	0.8	12	**905**	**967**
	Water trailer (2,000–7,000 litres)	**19 937**	15	263	124	**387**	0.8	8	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Water trailer (more than 7,000 litres)	**22 404**	15	322	139	**461**	0.8	5	**1 294**	**1 537**
	Welding trailer[c]	**49 411**	10	101	445	**546**	0.8	6	**540**	**630**

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Painting rate	Repainting rate
Unmanned aerial systems	Unmanned aerial systems (up to 2 kg and 200 feet)[c]	**2 000**	3	45	56	**101**	0.5	25		
	All other unmanned aerial systems[b]	Letter of assist								

Notes: The increases approved by the General Assembly have been applied to the generic fair market value and the maintenance rates, from which the dry lease and wet lease rates are derived. With the exception of wet lease rates for certain types of electrical equipment, the formulas for calculating the dry and wet lease rates are as follows: monthly dry lease rate: (generic fair market value/useful life/12) + (generic fair market value x no-fault incident factor/12) and monthly wet lease rate: (generic fair market value/useful life/12) + (generic fair market value x no-fault incident factor/12) + monthly maintenance rate (A/C.5/49/70, annex, notes to appendix II.B). The monthly wet lease rates of reimbursement are calculated by adding the approved dry lease rate and the estimated monthly maintenance cost. Corrections have been made to account for arithmetic accuracy. All rates are effective as at 1 July 2017.

Reimbursement for painting will be calculated using the list of major equipment in annex B to the memorandum of understanding multiplied by the applicable reimbursement rates upon confirmation by the mission through verification reports (arrival or periodic) or other means that the major equipment items were painted. Reimbursement for repainting will be based on major equipment departing the mission as per the departure verification reports. Reimbursement of the cost of painting and repainting for generic major equipment for which a standard rate was not determined and for "special case major equipment" should be agreed at the time of negotiation of the memorandum of understanding. Alternatively, a claim should be submitted after the painting or repainting has occurred for review and calculation of an appropriate reimbursement. Reimbursement for painting and repainting for major equipment not identified separately in annex B to the memorandum of understanding but used in the performance of self-sustainment capabilities, such as containers and communication vehicles, should be submitted through a separate claim showing the applicable category of self-sustainment, and the type and quantity of equipment. These claims will be reviewed to assess that the type and quantity of major equipment used for self-sustainment are required and reasonable and to establish, where possible, a logical link with existing major equipment items for which standard rates were determined. If no logical link to existing major equipment exists, the claim will be reviewed and negotiated on a case-by-case basis. The painting and repainting rates are as in A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex I.C. These rates are effective 1 July 2001. Generic fair market value rates are as per A/C.5/65/16.

[a] In chapter 3, annex A, paragraphs 30 and 33, it is stated that, owing to the special nature of aircraft and naval vessels, type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist.

[b] Generic major equipment items for which the painting and repainting rates were derived from the standard painting and repainting rates for other similar or logically linked major equipment.

[c] New major equipment approved as a result of the 2017 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment.

[d] The sniper weapons system kit should consist of rifle, scope, night scope, weather meter and carrying case/bag.

[e] The rates for the categories of armoured personnel carriers and tanks are to be regarded as interim until the next generic fair market value review. To determine in which class a carrier or tanks are to be placed, the generic fair market value of the class of carrier or tank closest to the actual value of the carrier or tank from the troop/police contributor will be used (A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 40).

[f] Demining and equipment for the disposal of explosive ordnance/improvised explosive devices should perform in compliance with the International Mine Action Standards.

[g] Allowable power penetration range (photovoltaic peak power kW to generator 100 per cent load rating kW) of 25–35 per cent.

[h] Allowable power penetration range (photovoltaic peak power kW to generator 100 per cent load rating kW) of more than 35 per cent.

[i] The maintenance rate for all medical modules is calculated at 0.5 per cent of the generic fair market value (A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, para. 118 (c)).

[j] The generic fair market value for medical equipment was adjusted to set the same value of identical equipment across the various levels of medical facilities and modules, using level 2 as the anchor value (A/C.5/65/16, paras. 138, 144, 148 and 150).

[k] Rates for new items are as per A/C.5/65/16, annexes I.1 and I.2.

[l] Rates for new items as per A/C.5/68/22, para. 104 (b).

[m] Applicable only to military contingents with riot control tasks as per A/C.5/68/22, para. 105.

Annex B

Reimbursement rates for self-sustainment[a]

(United States dollars)

Requirements
For period starting _____

Factors: Extreme environmental conditions, intensified operational conditions, hostile action or forced abandonment	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Catering	28.54			
Communications:				
High frequency	17.98			
Telephone	15.49			
VHF/UHF-FM	47.43			
Office	22.86			
Electrical	27.51			
Minor engineering	17.85			
Explosive ordnance disposal	8.51			
Laundry and cleaning:				
Laundry	9.46			
Cleaning	14.10			
Tentage	26.62			
Accommodation	41.45			
Basic firefighting	0.23			
Fire detection and alarm	0.16			
Medical:				
Basic	2.18			
Level 1	16.11			
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	21.53			
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	25.68			
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	35.98			
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	9.12			
Blood and blood products	2.29			
Laboratory only	4.59			
Dental only	2.78			
Gynaecology[b]	2.13			
Observation:				
General	1.45			
Night observation	24.40			
Positioning	5.75			
Identification	1.21			
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	26.93			
Field defence stores	34.32			

Chapter 8, annex B

Factors: Extreme environmental conditions, intensified operational conditions, hostile action or forced abandonment	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Miscellaneous general stores:				
Bedding	17.80			
Furniture	23.20			
Welfare	6.73			
Internet access	3.16			
Unique equipment	Special case			

[a] These rates are effective as at 1 July 2017.

[b] A/C.5/68/22, para. 131 (a); for female personnel only.

Chapter 9

Model memorandum of understanding

In its resolution 59/300 of 22 June 2005, the General Assembly, by endorsing the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, requested the Secretary-General to submit a revised draft model memorandum of understanding, taking into account the recommendations of the Special Committee contained in part two, paragraph 39, of its report (A/59/19/Rev.1), the report on a comprehensive strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/59/710) and Assembly resolution 59/287 of 13 April 2005. By its resolution 61/267 A of 16 May 2007, the Assembly endorsed the recommendation, contained in the report (A/61/19 (Part I)) of the Special Committee on its second resumed session of 2006, regarding the draft text of the memorandum of understanding, which was subsequently proposed by the Special Committee in its report on its 2007 resumed session (A/61/19 (Part III)), dated 12 June 2007.

Generic model for military contingents

Memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the Government of [...] contributing resources to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]

Whereas, [the United Nations peacekeeping operation] was established pursuant to Security Council resolution _____.

Whereas, at the request of the United Nations, the Government of _____ (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has agreed to contribute personnel, equipment and services for a [type of contingent or unit] to assist [United Nations peacekeeping operation] to carry out its mandate,

Whereas, the United Nations and the Government wish to establish the terms and conditions of the contribution,

Now, therefore, the United Nations and the Government (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Parties) agree as follows:

Article 1
Definitions

1. For the purpose of this memorandum of understanding, the definitions listed in annex H shall apply.

Article 2
Documents constituting the memorandum of understanding

2.1 This document, including all of its annexes, constitutes the entire memorandum of understanding between the Parties for the provision of personnel, equipment and services in support of [United Nations peacekeeping operation].

2.2 Annexes:

A. Personnel

1. Requirements
2. Reimbursement
3. General conditions for personnel

Appendix. Soldier's kit: mission-specific recommended requirement

B. Major equipment

1. Requirements
2. General conditions for major equipment
3. Verification and control procedures
4. Transportation
5. Mission factors
6. Loss and damage
7. Loss and damage in transit

8. Special case equipment

9. Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop contributor and used by another troop contributor

Appendix 1. Special case equipment

Appendix 2. List of third-party-owned equipment

C. Self-sustainment

1. Requirements

2. General conditions for self-sustainment

3. Verification and control procedures

4. Transportation

5. Mission factors

6. Loss or damage

Appendix 1. Self-sustainment services: distribution of responsibilities

Appendix 2. List of items provided by troop contributor under the self-sustainment subcategories of "welfare" and "Internet access"

D. Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement

E. Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

F. Principles of verification and performance standards for medical support

G. Statement of unit requirement

H. Definitions

I. Guidelines (aide-mémoire) for troop-contributing countries[1]

J. We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel

K. Environmental policy for United Nations field missions[2]

Article 3
Purpose

3. The purpose of the present memorandum of understanding is to establish the administrative, logistical and financial terms and conditions governing the contribution of personnel, equipment and services provided by the Government in support of [United Nations peacekeeping operation] and to specify United Nations standards of conduct for personnel provided by the Government.

[1] Annex I is mission specific and is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately in advance of deployment.

[2] Annex K is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately.

Article 4
Application

4. The present memorandum of understanding shall be applied in conjunction with the guidelines for troop-contributing countries.

Article 5
Contribution of the Government

5.1 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] the personnel listed in annex A. Any personnel above the level indicated in this memorandum of understanding shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.2 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] the major equipment listed in annex B. The Government shall ensure that the major equipment and related minor equipment meet the performance standards set out in annexes D and F for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this memorandum of understanding shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.3 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] the minor equipment and consumables related to self-sustainment as listed in annex C. The Government shall ensure that the minor equipment and consumables meet the performance standards set out in annexes E and F for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this memorandum of understanding shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

Article 6
Reimbursement and support from the United Nations

6.1 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government in respect of the personnel provided under this memorandum of understanding at the rates stated in article 2 of annex A.

6.2 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the major equipment provided as listed in annex B. The reimbursement for the major equipment shall be reduced in the event that such equipment does not meet the required performance standards set out in annexes D and F or in the event that the equipment listing is reduced.

6.3 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the provision of self-sustainment goods and services at the rates and levels stated in annex C. The reimbursement for self-sustainment shall be reduced in the event that the contingent does not meet the required performance standards set out in annexes E and F, or in the event that the level of self-sustainment is reduced.

6.4 Reimbursement for contingent personnel will continue at full rates until the departure of the personnel.

6.5 Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or termination of the mission and

thereafter be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this memorandum of understanding until the equipment departure date.

6.6 Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this memorandum of understanding calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop strengths until all troop personnel have departed the mission area.

6.7 When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.

Article 7
General conditions

7.1 The parties agree that the contribution of the Government, as well as the support provided by the United Nations, shall be governed by the general conditions set out in the relevant annexes.

Article 7 bis
United Nations standards of conduct

7.2 The Government shall ensure that all members of the Government's national contingent are required to comply with the United Nations standards of conduct set out in annex J to the present memorandum of understanding.

7.3 The Government shall ensure that all members of its national contingent are made familiar with and fully understand the United Nations standards of conduct. To this end, the Government shall, inter alia, ensure that all members of its national contingent receive adequate and effective predeployment training in those standards.

7.4 The United Nations shall continue to provide to national contingents mission-specific training material on United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations, and relevant local laws and regulations. Further, the United Nations shall conduct adequate and effective induction training and training during mission assignment to complement predeployment training.

Article 7 ter
Discipline

7.5 The Government acknowledges that the Commander of its national contingent is responsible for the discipline and good order of all members of the contingent while assigned to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The Government accordingly undertakes to ensure that the Commander of its national contingent is vested with the necessary authority and takes all reasonable measures to maintain discipline and good order among all members of the national contingent and to ensure compliance with United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations and obligations under national and local laws and regulations in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement.

7.6 The Government undertakes to ensure, subject to any applicable national laws, that the Commander of its national contingent regularly informs the Force Commander of any serious matters involving the discipline and good order of

members of its national contingent, including any disciplinary action taken for violations of the United Nations standards of conduct or mission-specific rules and regulations or for failure to respect local laws and regulations.

7.7 The Government shall ensure that the Commander of its national contingent receives adequate and effective predeployment training in the proper discharge of his or her responsibility for maintaining discipline and good order among all members of the contingent.

7.8 The United Nations shall assist the Government in fulfilling its requirements under paragraph 7.3 above by organizing training sessions for commanders upon their arrival in the mission on the United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations and the local laws and regulations.

7.9 The Government shall use its welfare payments to provide adequate welfare and recreational facilities to its contingent members in the mission.

Article 7 quater
Investigations

7.10 It is understood that the Government has the primary responsibility for investigating any acts of misconduct or serious misconduct committed by a member of its national contingent.

7.11 In the event that the Government has prima facie grounds indicating that any member of its national contingent has committed an act of serious misconduct, it shall without delay inform the United Nations and forward the case to its appropriate national authorities for the purposes of investigation.

7.12 In the event that the United Nations has prima facie grounds indicating that any member of the Government's national contingent has committed an act of misconduct or serious misconduct, the United Nations shall without delay inform the Government. If necessary to preserve evidence and where the Government does not conduct fact-finding proceedings, the United Nations may, in cases of serious misconduct, as appropriate, where the United Nations has informed the Government of the allegation, initiate a preliminary fact-finding inquiry into the matter, until the Government starts its own investigation. It is understood in this connection that any such preliminary fact-finding inquiry will be conducted by the appropriate United Nations investigative office, including the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in accordance with the rules of the Organization. Any such preliminary fact-finding inquiry shall include as part of the investigation team a representative of the Government. The United Nations shall provide a complete report of its preliminary fact-finding inquiry to the Government at its request without delay.

7.13 In the event that the Government does not notify the United Nations as soon as possible, but no later than 10 working days from the time of notification by the United Nations, that it will start its own investigation of the alleged serious misconduct, the Government is considered to be unwilling or unable to conduct such an investigation and the United Nations may, as appropriate, initiate an administrative investigation of the alleged serious misconduct without delay. The administrative investigation conducted by the United Nations in regard to any member of the national contingent shall respect those legal rights of due process which are provided to him or her by national and international law. Any such administrative investigation will include as part of the investigation team a representative of the Government if the Government provides one. In the event that

the Government nevertheless decides to start its own investigation, the United Nations will provide all available materials of the case to the Government without delay. In cases where a United Nations administrative investigation is completed, the United Nations shall provide the Government with the findings of the investigation and the evidence gathered in the course of said investigation.

7.14 In the event of a United Nations administrative investigation into possible serious misconduct by any member of the national contingent, the Government agrees to instruct the Commander of its national contingent to cooperate and to share documentation and information, subject to applicable national laws, including military laws. The Government also undertakes, through the Commander of its national contingent, to instruct the members of its national contingent to cooperate with such a United Nations investigation, subject to applicable national laws, including military laws.

7.15 When the Government decides to start its own investigation and to identify or send one or more officials to investigate the matter, it shall immediately inform the United Nations of that decision, including the identity of the official or officials concerned (hereinafter "National Investigation Officers").

7.16 The United Nations agrees to cooperate fully and to share documentation and information with appropriate authorities of the Government, including any National Investigation Officers, who are investigating possible misconduct or serious misconduct by any member of the national contingent of the Government.

7.17 Upon the request of the Government, the United Nations shall cooperate with the competent authorities of the Government, including any National Investigation Officers, that are investigating possible misconduct or serious misconduct by any members of its national contingent, by liaising with other Governments that are contributing personnel that support [United Nations peacekeeping operation], as well as with the competent authorities in the mission area, with a view to facilitating the conduct of those investigations. To this end, the United Nations shall take all possible measures to obtain consent from the host authorities. The competent authorities of the Government shall ensure that prior authorization for access to any victim or witness who is not a member of the national contingent, as well as for the collection or securing of evidence not under the ownership and control of the national contingent, is obtained from the competent authorities of the host nation.

7.18 In cases where National Investigation Officers are dispatched to the mission area, they will lead the investigation. The role of the United Nations investigators in such cases will be to assist the National Investigation Officers, if necessary, in the conduct of their investigations in terms of identification and interviewing of witnesses, recording witness statements, collecting documentary and forensic evidence and providing administrative, as well as logistical, assistance.

7.19 Subject to its national laws and regulations, the Government shall provide the United Nations with the findings of investigations conducted by its competent authorities, including any National Investigation Officers, into possible misconduct or serious misconduct by any member of its national contingent.

7.20 When National Investigation Officers are deployed in the mission area, they will enjoy the same legal status as if they were members of their respective contingent while they are in the mission area or host country.

7.21 Upon the request of the Government, the United Nations shall provide administrative and logistical support to the National Investigation Officers while

they are in the mission area or host country. The Secretary-General will provide, in accordance with his or her authority, financial support as appropriate for the deployment of National Investigation Officers in situations where their presence is requested by the United Nations, normally the Department of Field Support, and where financial support is requested by the Government. The United Nations will request the Government to deploy National Investigation Officers in high-risk, complex matters and in cases of serious misconduct. The present paragraph is without prejudice to the sovereign right of the Government to investigate any misconduct of its contingent members.

Article 7 quinquiens
Exercise of jurisdiction by the Government

7.22 Military members and any civilian members subject to national law of the national contingent provided by the Government are subject to the Government's exclusive jurisdiction in respect of any crimes or offences that might be committed by them while they are assigned to the military component of [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The Government assures the United Nations that it shall exercise such jurisdiction with respect to such crimes or offences.

7.23 The Government further assures the United Nations that it shall exercise such disciplinary jurisdiction as might be necessary with respect to all other acts of misconduct committed by any members of the Government's national contingent while they are assigned to the military component of [United Nations peacekeeping operation] that do not amount to crimes or offences.

Article 7 sexiens
Accountability

7.24 If either a United Nations investigation or an investigation conducted by the competent authorities of the Government concludes that suspicions of misconduct by any member of the Government's national contingent are well founded, the Government shall ensure that the case is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action. The Government agrees that those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as they would in respect of any other offence or disciplinary infraction of a similar nature under its laws or relevant disciplinary code. The Government agrees to notify the Secretary-General of progress on a regular basis, including the outcome of the case.

7.25 If a United Nations investigation, in accordance with appropriate procedures, or the Government's investigation concludes that there are suspicions of failure by the contingent Commander to fulfil one or more of the following aspects, the Government shall ensure that the case is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action:

(a) To cooperate with a United Nations investigation in accordance with article 7 quater, paragraph 7.14, it being understood that the Commander will not have failed to cooperate merely by complying with his or her national laws and regulations, or the Government's investigation;

(b) To exercise effective command and control;

(c) To immediately report to appropriate authorities or take action in respect of allegations of misconduct that are reported to him to be well founded.

The fulfilment of these aspects shall be evaluated in the contingent Commander's performance appraisal.

7.26 The Government understands the importance of settling matters relating to paternity claims involving a member of its contingent. The Government will, to the extent of its national laws, seek to facilitate such claims provided to it by the United Nations to be forwarded to the appropriate national authorities. In the event that the Government's national law does not recognize the legal capacity of the United Nations to provide such claims, these shall be provided to the Government by the appropriate authorities of the host country, in accordance with applicable procedures. The United Nations must ensure that such claims are accompanied by the necessary conclusive evidence, such as a DNA sample from the child when prescribed by the Government's national law.

7.27 Bearing in mind the contingent Commander's obligation to maintain the discipline and good order of the contingent, the United Nations, through the Force Commander, shall ensure that the contingent is deployed in the mission in accordance with the agreement between the United Nations and the Government. Any redeployment outside the agreement will be made with the consent of the Government or contingent Commander, in accordance with applicable national procedures.

Article 7 septies
Environmental compliance and waste management

7.28 Troop-contributing countries will ensure that all members of the national contingent conduct themselves in an environmentally conscious manner. They shall observe established United Nations rules and regulations applicable to the functioning of peacekeeping operations, endeavouring to achieve full compliance with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures for field missions, as set out in annex K to the present memorandum of understanding.

7.28 bis National contingents will appoint, where requested by the Force Commander, officials to serve as environmental focal points. National contingents undertake that they will "do no harm" to the local environment (including wild plants and animals) and, upon departure, will leave the premises and physical environment in the condition in which it was provided to them. The only exceptions to this requirement to remediate will be in exceptional cases of operational imperative where the Mission has been informed. They will observe a policy of no littering around the bases or on patrols. They will take concrete steps to conserve water and energy, reduce and segregate waste and properly manage hazardous waste and wastewater for which they are responsible. Where possible, the use of renewable energy will be prioritized.

7.29 The United Nations will provide assistance to national contingents to enable them to comply with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures. Such assistance shall include providing national contingents with the agreed infrastructure and services that enable them to operate in an environmentally conscious manner.[3] The United Nations will provide mission-specific briefings, induction and continuing training on field mission policies and

[3] "Generic guidelines for troop-contributing countries deploying military units to the United Nations peacekeeping missions", chap. 1.8.2, in particular chaps. 1.8.2.6, para. 89; and 1.8.2.7.

procedures regarding environmental and waste management, comprising practical actions that can be taken by uniformed personnel to ensure a responsible presence.

Article 8
Specific conditions

8.1 Extreme environmental conditions factor: _____

8.2 Intensified operational conditions factor: _____

8.3 Hostile action or forced abandonment factor: _____

8.4 Incremental transportation factor: The distance between the port of embarkation in the home country and the port of entry in the mission area is estimated at ___ miles (__ kilometres). The factor is set at _____ per cent of the reimbursement rates.

8.5 The following locations are the agreed originating locations and ports of entry and exit for the purpose of transportation arrangements for the movement of troops and equipment:

Troops:

Airport/port of entry and exit: _____
(in the troop-contributing country)

Airport/port of entry and exit: _____
(in the area of operations)

Note: The troops may be returned to another location nominated by the troop contributor; however, the maximum cost to the United Nations will be the cost to the agreed originating location. Where a rotation uplifts troops from a different port of exit, this port shall become the agreed port of entry for these troops.

Equipment:

Originating location: _____

Port of embarkation/disembarkation: _____
(in the contributing country)

or

Border crossing at embarkation/disembarkation: _____
(in the contributing country if landlocked or moving equipment by road/rail)

Port of embarkation/disembarkation: _____
(in the mission area)

Article 9
Claims by third parties

9. The United Nations will be responsible for dealing with any claims by third parties where the loss of or damage to their property, or death or personal injury, was caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government in the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this memorandum of understanding. However, if the loss, damage, death or injury arose from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government, the Government will be liable for such claims.

Article 10
Recovery

10. The Government will reimburse the United Nations for loss of or damage to United Nations-owned equipment and property caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government if such loss or damage (a) occurred outside the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this memorandum of understanding, or (b) arose or resulted from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government.

Article 11
Supplementary arrangements

11. The parties may conclude written supplementary arrangements to the present memorandum of understanding.

Article 12
Amendments

12. Either of the Parties may initiate a review of the level of contribution subject to reimbursement by the United Nations or of the level of national support to ensure compatibility with the operational requirements of the mission and of the Government. The present memorandum of understanding may be amended only by written agreement of the Government and the United Nations.

Article 13
Settlement of disputes

13.1 [United Nations peacekeeping operation] shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve, amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation, differences arising from the application of this memorandum of understanding. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) First level: The Director/Chief of Mission Support, in consultation with the Force Commander and the Contingent Commander, will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) Second level: Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, or his or her representative, shall, at the request of either Party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

13.2 Disputes that have not been resolved as provided in paragraph 13.1 above may be submitted to a mutually agreed conciliator or mediator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, failing which the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the Chair. If, within 30 days of the request for arbitration, either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if, within 30 days of the appointment of two arbitrators, the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedures for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and each Party shall bear its own expenses. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is

based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute. The arbitrators shall have no authority to award interest or punitive damages.

Article 14
Entry into force

14. The present memorandum of understanding shall become effective on [date]. The financial obligations of the United Nations with respect to reimbursement of personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment rates start from the date of arrival of personnel or equipment in the mission area, and will remain in effect until the date that personnel and serviceable equipment depart the mission area, as per the agreed withdrawal plan, or the date of effective departure where the delay is attributable to the United Nations.

Article 15
Termination

15. The modalities for termination shall be as agreed to by the Parties following consultations between the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the United Nations and the Government of _____ have signed this memorandum of understanding.

Signed in New York, on _____, in two originals in the English language.

For the United Nations	For the Government of [troop contributor]
_____	_____
Under-Secretary-General for Field Support Department of Field Support	Permanent Representative of [troop contributor] Permanent Mission of [troop contributor]

Annex A

Personnel

I. Requirements

1. The Government agrees to provide the following personnel:

For the period starting: _____

Unit Sub-unit	*Number of personnel*	*Capability*
Mission headquarters staff		Staff officers
Contingent headquarters		National command and control
Infantry battalion		Headquarters company, one light infantry company, one reconnaissance company
Engineer squadron		Force-level vertical and horizontal construction
Helicopter squadron		Utility lift with aircrew and maintenance staff
Transport platoon		Force-level and troop-carrying capability
Logistics group		Integral personnel, transport, supply maintenance, and medical and financial support to the contingent
Military police platoon		Integral security and investigation support
Military information support team		Media, liaison and translation services
Total		

Note: The Government may provide additional personnel as a national command element or national support element at its own expense. There will be no payment for reimbursement, rotation or self-sustainment of contingent personnel and no other financial liability for the United Nations for national support element personnel.

II. Reimbursement

2. The Government will be reimbursed for contingent personnel at the rate of $1,410 per person per month from 1 July 2017.

3. Deduction may be made to reimbursement for contingent personnel in respect of absent or non-functional major equipment listed in this memorandum of understanding), in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/261, paragraph 11.

4. Contingent personnel will receive directly from the peacekeeping mission a daily allowance of $1.28 plus a recreational leave allowance of $10.50 per day for up to 15 days of leave taken during each six-month period.

III. General conditions for personnel

5. The Government shall ensure that the personnel it provides meet the standards established by the United Nations for service with [United Nations peacekeeping operation], inter alia, with respect to rank, experience, physical fitness, specialization and knowledge of languages. The personnel shall be trained on the

equipment with which the contingent is provided and shall comply with whatever policies and procedures may be laid down by the United Nations regarding medical or other clearances, vaccinations, travel, shipping, leave or other entitlements.

6. During the period of their assignment to [United Nations peacekeeping operation], the Government shall be responsible for payment of whatever emoluments, allowances and benefits may be due to its personnel under national arrangements.

7. The United Nations shall convey to the Government all pertinent information relating to the provision of the personnel, including matters of liability for loss of or damage to United Nations property and compensation claims in respect of death, injury or illness attributable to United Nations service and/or loss of personal property. Claims for death and disability incidents will be handled in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/177 of 18 December 1997. Guidelines for submitting claims arising from death and disability incidents are set out in A/52/369 of 17 September 1997.

8. Any personnel above the strength authorized in this memorandum of understanding are a national responsibility, and not subject to reimbursement or support by the United Nations. Such personnel may be deployed to [United Nations peacekeeping operation], with the prior approval of the United Nations, if the troop contributor and the United Nations assess that such personnel are needed for national purposes, for example to operate the communications equipment for a national rear link. These personnel shall be part of the contingent and as such enjoy the legal status of members of [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The troop contributor will not, however, receive any reimbursement in respect of such personnel and the United Nations will not accept any financial obligation or responsibility in connection with such personnel. Any support or services will be reclaimed from reimbursement due the troop contributor.

9. Personnel deployed at the request of the United Nations for specific tasks of limited duration may be covered by supplementary arrangements to this memorandum of understanding, as appropriate.

10. National civilian personnel provided by the Government who are serving as part of a formed body of troops shall be assimilated with unit members of formed bodies of troops for the purpose of this memorandum of understanding.

11. The general administrative and financial arrangements applicable to the provision of military and other personnel shall be those set forth in the guidelines for troop-contributing countries in annex I.

Appendix

Soldier's kit: mission-specific recommended requirement

Soldier's kit

In order to meet the minimum operational requirements, the following is a list of recommended items. The actual mission-specific requirements will be discussed and agreed upon during negotiations of the memorandum of understanding.

Example of requirements for infantry contingent

Description	*Quantity*
Personal safety and security items	
Personal weapon	1
Combat helmet	1
Basic flak jacket (fragmentation vest)	1
Uniform items	
Combat jacket, lightweight	2
Shirt, long-sleeve	2
Undershirt	4
Combat trousers, lightweight	2
Pocket handkerchief	6
Boots, desert combat	1 pair
Summer socks	4 pairs
Raincoat	1
Shorts	2
Underpants	4
Suspenders	1
Hand towel	2
Equipment items	
Sleeping bag	1
Travelling bag	1
Toothbrush	1
Dining knife	1
Spoon	1
Fork	1
Mess tin	1
Drinking mug	1
Cleaning brush	2
Water canteen	1
Individual mosquito net	1
Flashlight	1
Survival kit	1
First aid kit	1

Chapter 9

Memorandum of understanding for military contingents
DFS/[mission]/[country]/[serial #]

Description	*Quantity*
Combat gauze (impregnated with haemostatic agent)	1
Combat application tourniquet	1
Field or battle dressing	1
Medical disposable gloves	1
Compass	1
Additional items	
As required and negotiated	1

Annex B

Major equipment

Country: type of unit

I. Requirements

Method of reimbursement: wet lease or dry lease arrangement

(United States dollars)

For the period: _____

Factors: Extreme environmental conditions: _____

Intensified operational conditions: _____

Hostile action or forced abandonment (applied only to half of the maintenance rate): _____

Incremental transportation (applied only to the maintenance rate): _____

Equipment item	*Quantity*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Total monthly reimbursement (including factors)*

II. General conditions for major equipment

1. The major equipment provided under this memorandum of understanding shall remain the property of the Government except where specified in the appendix to the present annex.

2. Major equipment deployed for short periods for specific tasks shall not form part of this memorandum of understanding, or it shall be negotiated and agreed upon separately in supplementary arrangements to this memorandum of understanding.

3. Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by the troop contributor or termination of the mission, and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this memorandum of understanding until the major equipment items have departed the mission area.

4. To meet serviceability standards, contingents have the option to maintain an overstock of up to 10 per cent of the agreed authorized quantities and have this overstock deployed and redeployed with the contingent. The United Nations will assume the cost of deployment and redeployment, and painting and repainting, of the overstock, but the troop contributor will not receive reimbursement under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement for any overstocks.

5. Costs associated with preparing authorized equipment to additional standards defined by the United Nations for deployment to a mission under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement (such as painting, United Nations marking or winterizing) are the responsibility of the United Nations. Similarly, costs for returning authorized equipment to national stocks at the conclusion of a mission (such as repainting to national colours) are also the responsibility of the United Nations. Costs will be assessed and reimbursed on presentation of a claim based on the authorized equipment list contained in this memorandum of understanding. Painting and repainting expenses will be reimbursed using the standard rates of painting and repainting for major equipment authorized in the memorandum of understanding. The cost of repairs is not reimbursable when the equipment is provided under a wet lease arrangement, as repairs are included in the maintenance portion of the wet lease rate.

III. Verification and control procedures

6. The main purpose of verification and control procedures is to verify that the terms and conditions of the bilateral memorandum of understanding have been met, and to take corrective action when required. The United Nations is responsible, in coordination with the contingent or other delegated authority designated by the troop contributor, for ensuring that the equipment provided by the Government meets the requirements of [United Nations peacekeeping operation] and is provided in accordance with annex D to the memorandum of understanding.

7. The United Nations is therefore authorized to verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided. The Government will designate a person, normally identified through his or her function, who is the responsible point of contact for verification and control matters.

8. A principle of reasonability is to govern the verification process. It is to be assessed whether the Government and the United Nations have taken all reasonable measures to meet the spirit of the memorandum of understanding, if not the full substance, and also taken into account the importance of the subject and length of period when the memorandum of understanding has not been fulfilled. The guiding principle in determining reasonability is whether the material to be provided by the Government as well as by the United Nations will meet its military/police function at no additional cost to the United Nations or the Government, other than as provided for in the memorandum of understanding.

9. The results of the control process are to be used as a basis for consultative discussion at the lowest level possible in order to correct the discrepancies or decide corrective action, including adjustment of the agreed eligibility for reimbursement. Alternatively, the parties, given the degree of non-fulfilment of the memorandum of understanding, may seek to renegotiate the scope of the contribution.

10. The verification process for major equipment consists of the following types of inspections:

(a) **Arrival inspection**:

(i) The inspection of major equipment will take place immediately upon arrival in the mission area and must be completed within one month. The United Nations, in consultation with the troop contributor, will decide the time and place. Where equipment and personnel are already in the mission area when the memorandum of understanding is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date;

(ii) The Government may request a United Nations team to advise or consult on matters pertaining to major equipment and/or self-sustainment. The United Nations will normally request a predeployment visit to the troop-contributing country;

(b) **Operational inspection**:

(i) Operational inspections, carried out by duly designated representatives of the United Nations, must be conducted at least once every six months. Major equipment will be inspected to ensure that categories and groups, as well as the number delivered, still correspond with those in this memorandum of understanding and the equipment is used appropriately;

(ii) The inspection will also determine if the operational serviceability is in accordance with the specifications mentioned under performance standards listed in annex E;

(c) **Repatriation inspection**:

The repatriation inspection is carried out by duly designated representatives of the United Nations when the contingent or a component thereof leaves the mission to ensure that all major equipment provided by the Government, and only such equipment, is repatriated, and to verify the condition of equipment provided under the dry lease concept;

(d) Other inspections and reporting:

Additional verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, Director/Chief of Mission Support or United Nations Headquarters, such as those required to support standard operational reporting, may be implemented.

The United Nations may request a predeployment visit to the troop-contributing country to assist the troop contributor to prepare for deployment and to verify the suitability of the major equipment and self-sustainment capabilities proposed for deployment.

IV. Transportation

11. The United Nations, in consultation with the Government, will make arrangements for, and meet the costs related to, deployment and redeployment of contingent-owned equipment, from and to an agreed port of embarkation/disembarkation and the mission area, either directly or, if transport is to be provided by the Government, under a letter of assist. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of embarkation/disembarkation will be an agreed border crossing point.

12. Troop contributors are responsible for transportation of the resupply of spare parts and minor equipment related to major equipment, and for rotating equipment to meet national requirements. The monthly estimated maintenance rates of the wet lease rates already include a generic 2 per cent premium for such transportation. In addition, a distance-related increment is applied to the maintenance rates. The distance-related increment is 0.25 per cent of the estimated maintenance rate for each complete 500 miles (800 kilometres) beyond the first 500 miles (800 kilometres) of distance along the consignment route between the port of embarkation in the troop-contributing country and the port of entry in the mission area. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of entry will be an agreed border crossing point.

13. No separate reimbursement for transportation of spare parts is provided for beyond that covered under the wet lease procedures.

14. Costs related to the rotation of equipment to meet national operational or maintenance requirements will remain ineligible for reimbursement by the United Nations. Certain categories of major equipment under prolonged deployment to peacekeeping missions which are non-operable, or for which continued maintenance is not economical in the mission area, can be considered for rotation at United Nations expense at the discretion of a mission contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board), in consultation with the applicable contingent commander, on the basis of operational requirements within the mission. These categories are as follows: aircraft/airfield support equipment, armoured personnel carriers (tracked), armoured personnel carriers (wheeled), engineering equipment, engineering vehicles, support vehicles (commercial pattern) and support vehicles (military pattern).

15. To be eligible for consideration, equipment must have been continuously deployed in peacekeeping operations for at least seven years or 50 per cent of its estimated useful life, whichever comes earlier. Equipment to be rotated at United Nations expense shall be treated by the United Nations as if it were contingent-owned equipment being repatriated at the end of the contingent's deployment to a mission area. Replacement equipment shall be treated as equipment being deployed under the contingent's initial deployment to a mission area.

16. The United Nations is responsible for the costs of inland transportation of major equipment between an agreed originating location and the port of embarkation/disembarkation. The United Nations may make transport arrangements to and from the originating base; however, the Government will be responsible for costs for anything other than major equipment. Reimbursement of the costs of inland transportation made by the troop contributor for major equipment will be made upon presentation of a claim prepared in accordance with a letter of assist, which will be negotiated in advance of the transportation.

17. The United Nations will be responsible for the cost of transportation on deployment and redeployment of the equipment level authorized in this memorandum of understanding and of backup equipment up to the equipment level authorized in this memorandum. In the event of the troop contributor deploying more equipment than authorized in this memorandum plus 10 per cent backup, the extra costs will be borne by the troop contributor.

18. When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival

date, the troop contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.

V. Mission factors

19. Mission factors as described in annex H, if applicable, will be applied to the reimbursement rates for major equipment.

VI. Loss and damage

20. When deciding reimbursement for loss and damage, a distinction between no-fault incidents and hostile action or forced abandonment must be made:

(a) **No-fault incidents**. The wet lease/dry lease rates include a no-fault factor to cover loss of or damage to equipment in a no-fault incident. There is no additional reimbursement and no other claims are receivable in the event of equipment loss or damage in such incidents;

(b) **Hostile action or forced abandonment**:

(i) In cases of loss or damage resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the Government will assume liability for each item of major equipment whose individual generic fair market value is below the threshold value of $100,000;

(ii) In cases of loss or damage resulting from hostile actions or forced abandonment, the Government will assume liability for equipment when the collective generic fair market value of losses within one United Nations budget year for the mission is below the threshold value of $250,000;

(iii) For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each item of major equipment whose individual generic fair market value equals or exceeds $100,000 or for the major equipment lost or damaged when the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000 for a series of hostile actions within one United Nations budget year. The value of the loss or damage is determined using the generic fair market value. The reimbursement is made at the generic fair market value less the equipment use charge, i.e. the cumulative dry lease rate and any payments associated with the environmental and intensified operational conditions mission factors made by the United Nations for that equipment;

(iv) The generic fair market value of the equipment reimbursed for a single hostile action or forced abandonment will count towards the generic fair market value of the collective annual budget year threshold of $250,000;

(v) The reimbursement will be processed only after the Government undertakes to replace or repair the equipment.

21. Where equipment is provided under wet lease, the method of calculation for damage is the reasonable cost of repair. Equipment that has suffered damage is to be considered a total loss when the cost of repair exceeds 75 per cent of the generic fair market value.

22. The United Nations has no responsibility for reimbursement when loss and damage is due to wilful misconduct or gross negligence by members of the troop contributor as determined by a board of inquiry convened by a duly authorized official of the United Nations, the report of which has been approved by the responsible United Nations official.

VII. Loss and damage in transit

23. Liability for loss or damage during transportation will be assumed by the party making the arrangements. Liability for damage only applies to significant damage. Significant damage means damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value of the item of equipment.

VIII. Special case equipment

24. Unless otherwise specifically provided in the memorandum of understanding, loss of or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as for other major equipment.

IX. Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor

25. Major equipment can be provided to the United Nations by one troop/police contributor to be used, at the request of the United Nations, by another troop/police contributor. In these cases, the following principles will apply:

(a) Adequate training is necessary to ensure that a user is qualified to operate unique major equipment such as armoured personnel carriers. The United Nations will be responsible for ensuring that this training is conducted and for providing funding for the training. The arrangements to provide and conduct this training are to be negotiated between the United Nations, the troop/police contributor providing the major equipment and the troop contributor using the major equipment. The results of the negotiation are to be reflected in the respective memorandums of understanding;

(b) Major equipment provided to a United Nations peacekeeping mission by a troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor shall be treated with due diligence. The user troop/police contributor shall be responsible for reimbursing the providing troop/police contributor, through the United Nations, for any damage that may occur, whether as a result of wilful misconduct, gross negligence or negligence by personnel of the user troop/police contributor;

(c) Any incident involving damage shall be investigated and processed according to the application of United Nations rules and regulations.

Appendix 1

Special case equipment

If applicable, the list of special case equipment should be appended here.

Appendix 2

List of third-party-owned equipment

If applicable, the list of third-party-owned equipment for which the troop-contributing country will receive reimbursement only for the maintenance rate and a no-fault incident factor should be appended here.

Annex C

Self-sustainment

I. Requirements

(United States dollars)

For period starting: _____

Factors: Extreme environmental conditions: Intensified operational conditions: Hostile action or forced abandonment:	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Catering	28.54			
Communication				
VHF/UHF-FM	17.98			
HF	15.49			
Telephone	47.43			
Office	22.86			
Electrical	27.51			
Minor engineering	17.85			
Explosive ordnance disposal	8.51			
Laundry and cleaning				
Laundry	9.46			
Cleaning	14.10			
Tentage	26.62			
Accommodation	41.45			
Basic firefighting	0.23			
Fire detection and alarm	0.16			
Medical				
Basic	2.18			
Level 1	16.11			
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	21.53			
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	25.68			
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	35.98			
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	9.12			
Blood and blood products	2.29			
Laboratory only	4.59			
Dental only	2.78			
Gynaecology	2.13			
Observation				
General	1.45			
Night observation	24.40			
Positioning	5.75			
Identification	1.21			

Chapter 9

Memorandum of understanding for military contingents
DFS/[mission]/[country]/[serial #]

Factors: Extreme environmental conditions Intensified operational conditions Hostile action or forced abandonment	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	26.93			
Field defence stores	34.32			
Miscellaneous general stores				
Bedding	17.80			
Furniture	23.20			
Welfare	6.73			
Internet access	3.16			
Unique equipment	Special case			

II. General conditions for self-sustainment

1. The minor equipment and consumables provided under this memorandum of understanding shall remain the property of the Government.

2. Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or termination of the mission, and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this memorandum of understanding calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop or formed police strength until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.

III. Verification and control procedures

3. The United Nations is responsible, in coordination with the contingent or other delegated authority designated by the troop contributor, for ensuring that the equipment provided by the Government meets the requirements of [United Nations peacekeeping operation] and is provided in accordance with annex C to the memorandum of understanding.

4. Thus, the United Nations is authorized to verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided. The Government will designate a person, normally identified through his or her function, who is the responsible point of contact for verification and control matters.

5. A principle of reasonability is to govern the verification process. It is to be assessed whether the Government and the United Nations have taken all reasonable measures to meet the spirit of the memorandum of understanding, if not the full substance. The guiding principle in determining reasonability is whether the material to be provided by the Government, as well as by the United Nations, will meet its (military/police) function at no additional cost to the United Nations or the Government, other than that provided for in this memorandum of understanding.

6. The result of the verification process is to be used as a basis for a consultative discussion at the lowest level possible in order to correct discrepancies or decide corrective action, including adjustment of the agreed eligibility for reimbursement. Alternatively, the parties, depending on the degree of non-fulfilment of the memorandum of understanding, may seek to renegotiate the scope of the

contribution. Neither the Government nor the United Nations should be penalized when non-performance results from the operational situation in the mission area.

7. The verification process for personnel-related minor equipment and consumables comprises three types of inspections:

(a) **Arrival inspection**: The first inspection will take place immediately upon arrival in the mission area and must be completed within one month. A person authorized by the Government must explain and demonstrate the agreed self-sustainment capability. In the same way, the United Nations must give an account of the services provided by the United Nations as stipulated in this memorandum of understanding. Where self-sustainment services are already in the mission area when the memorandum of understanding is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date;

(b) **Operational inspection**: The operational inspection will be implemented according to operational requirements during the stay of units in the mission area. Categories of self-sustainment for which the unit is responsible will be subject to inspection with a view to assessing whether the self-sustainment capability is sufficient and satisfactory;

(c) **Other inspections and reporting**: Additional verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director or Chief of Mission Support, or United Nations Headquarters, such as standard operational reporting, may be implemented. When a unit has to fully or partially redeploy within a mission area, the next periodic inspection in the new location will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and the unit authorities.

IV. Transportation

8. Costs related to the transportation of minor equipment and consumables provided under the self-sustainment system are reimbursed by a 2 per cent transportation premium, included in the rates listed in annex C. No other transportation cost is eligible for reimbursement for transportation of self-sustainment items.

V. Mission factors

9. Mission factors as described in annex H, if applicable, will be applied to the reimbursement rates for self-sustainment.

VI. Loss or damage

10. Loss of or damage to self-sustainment items is not reimbursable by the United Nations. These incidents are covered by the no-fault incident factor and by the mission-approved hostile action or forced abandonment factor (where a mission factor has been deemed necessary), which are applied to the spare parts component of the wet lease, as well as the self-sustainment rates.

Chapter 9

Memorandum of understanding for military contingents
DFS/[mission]/[country]/[serial #]

Appendix 1

Self-sustainment services: distribution of responsibilities

Country *Unit*	*[Country]* *[Type of unit]*	*Remarks*
Total number of contingent personnel:	TBD	
– *Staff officers:*	TBD	[indicate who provides self-sustainment]
Category		
Catering	TBD	
Communication		
VHF/UHF-FM	TBD	
HF	TBD	
Telephone	TBD	
Office	TBD	
Electrical	TBD	
Minor engineering	TBD	
Explosive ordnance disposal	TBD	
Laundry	TBD	
Cleaning	TBD	
Tentage	TBD	
Accommodation	TBD	
Basic firefighting	TBD	
Fire detection and alarm	TBD	
Medical		
Basic	TBD	
Level 1	TBD	
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	TBD	
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	TBD	
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	TBD	
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	TBD	
Laboratory only	TBD	
Dental only	TBD	

Chapter 9

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Country Unit	*[Country] [Type of unit]*	*Remarks*
Blood and blood products	TBD	
Gynaecology	TBD	
Observation		
General	TBD	
Night observation	TBD	
Positioning	TBD	
Identification	TBD	
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	TBD	
Field defence stores	TBD	
Miscellaneous general stores	TBD	
Bedding	TBD	
Furniture	TBD	
Welfare	TBD	
Internet access	TBD	
Unique equipment	TBD	

Note: TBD = to be determined.

er 9

Memorandum of understanding for military contingents
DFS/[mission]/[country]/[serial #]

endix 2

List of items provided by the troop contributor under the self-sustainment subcategories of "welfare" and "Internet access"

Country: _____

I. Welfare

Welfare stores should be available to all contingent personnel, in headquarters and in detached units/sub-units.

Welfare stores should include, but are not limited to, the items listed below.

nent	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Remarks*
o/visual entertainment pment	DVD		
	VCR		
	Television		
	Computer and computer games		
ess equipment	Free weights		
	Exercise machines		
n sports equipment	Soccer		
	Football		
	Basketball		
vidual sports equipment	Tennis		
	Table tennis		
	Badminton		
	Handball		
ary	Books		
	Periodicals		
	Board games		
r equipment tinent to contingent's ure)			

II. Internet access

	Item	*Quantity*	*Remarks*
Internet access equipment			
Computers			
Peripherals	Webcams		
	Microphones		
	Scanners/printers		
Appropriate levels of maintenance (spare parts and bandwidth for the equipment mentioned above)			

Note: Contingent-owned equipment verification teams will follow the principles of reasonability and flexibility in assessing troop/police contributors' compliance with the standards for the "welfare" and "Internet access" subcategories.

Annex D

Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement

The principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement, as described in chapter 3, annex A, should be included as annex D to the memorandum of understanding.

Annex E

Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

The principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment, as described in chapter 3, annex B, should be included as annex E to the memorandum of understanding.

Annex F

Principles of verification and performance standards for medical support

The principles of verification and performance standards for medical support, as described in chapter 3, annex C, are applicable to the present chapter and should be included as annex F to the memorandum of understanding.

Annex G

Statement of unit requirement

The statement of unit requirement should be included as annex G to the memorandum of understanding.

Annex H

Definitions

The definitions given in chapter 2, annex A, are applicable to the present chapter and should be included as annex H to the memorandum of understanding.

Annex I

Guidelines (aide-mémoire) for troop-contributing countries

Annex I is mission-specific; therefore, the text is not included in the present document. It is distributed in advance of deployment.

Annex J

We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel

The United Nations Organization embodies the aspirations of all the people of the world for peace.

In this context, the Charter of the United Nations requires that all personnel must maintain the highest standards of integrity and conduct.

We will comply with the Guidelines on International Humanitarian Law for Forces Undertaking United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and the applicable portions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the fundamental basis of our standards.

We, as peacekeeping personnel, represent the United Nations and are present in the country to help it recover from the trauma of a conflict. As a result, we must consciously be prepared to accept special constraints in our public and private lives in order to do the work and pursue the ideals of the United Nations Organization.

We will be accorded certain privileges and immunities arranged through agreements negotiated between the United Nations and the host country solely for the purpose of discharging our peacekeeping duties. Expectations of the international community and the local population will be high, and our actions, behaviour and speech will be closely monitored.

We will always:

- Conduct ourselves in a professional and disciplined manner, at all times
- Dedicate ourselves to achieving the goals of the United Nations
- Understand the mandate and mission and comply with their provisions
- Respect the environment of the host country and endeavour to comply with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures
- Endeavour never to litter or improperly dispose of any material or equipment
- Respect local laws, customs and practices and be aware of and respect culture, religion, traditions and gender issues
- Treat the inhabitants of the host country with respect, courtesy and consideration
- Act with impartiality, integrity and tact
- Support and aid the infirm, sick and weak
- Obey our United Nations superiors/supervisors and respect the chain of command
- Respect all other peacekeeping members of the mission regardless of status, rank, ethnic or national origin, race, gender or creed
- Support and encourage proper conduct among our fellow peacekeeping personnel
- Report all acts involving sexual exploitation and abuse
- Maintain proper dress and personal deportment at all times
- Properly account for all money and property assigned to us as members of the mission

- Care for all United Nations equipment placed in our charge.

We will never:

- Bring discredit upon the United Nations or our nations through improper personal conduct, failure to perform our duties or abuse of our positions as peacekeeping personnel
- Take any action that might jeopardize the mission
- Abuse alcohol, or use or traffic in drugs
- Make unauthorized communications to external agencies, including unauthorized press statements
- Improperly disclose or use information gained through our employment
- Use unnecessary violence or threaten anyone in custody
- Commit any act that could result in physical, sexual or psychological harm to or the suffering of members of the local population, especially women and children
- Commit any act involving sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual activity with children under 18, or the exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex
- Become involved in sexual liaisons that could affect our impartiality or the well-being of others
- Be abusive or uncivil to any member of the public
- Wilfully damage or misuse any United Nations property or equipment
- Use a vehicle improperly or without authorization
- Collect unauthorized souvenirs
- Participate in any illegal activities, or corrupt or improper practices
- Attempt to use our positions for personal advantage, make false claims or accept benefits to which we are not entitled
- Litter or improperly dispose of any materials or equipment.

We realize that the consequences of failure to act within these guidelines may:

- Erode confidence and trust in the United Nations
- Jeopardize the achievement of the mission
- Jeopardize our status and security as peacekeeping personnel
- Result in administrative, disciplinary or criminal action.

Annex K

Environmental policy for United Nations field missions

Annex K is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately.

Generic model for formed police units

Memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the Government of [...] contributing resources to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]

Whereas, [United Nations peacekeeping operation] was established pursuant to Security Council resolution _____,

Whereas, at the request of the United Nations, the Government of _____ (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has agreed to contribute personnel, equipment and services for a formed police unit to assist [United Nations peacekeeping operation] to carry out its mandate,

Whereas, the United Nations and the Government wish to establish the terms and conditions of the contribution,

Now therefore, the United Nations and the Government (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Parties) agree as follows:

Article 1
Definitions

1. For the purpose of this memorandum of understanding, the definitions listed in annex H shall apply. Any references to the term contingent in the definition section or in any annexes shall be deemed to mean the formed police unit. Similarly, any references to troops shall be deemed to mean the members of the unit.

Article 2
Documents constituting the memorandum of understanding

2.1 This document, including all of its annexes, constitutes the entire memorandum of understanding between the Parties for the provision of personnel, equipment and services in support of [United Nations peacekeeping operation].

2.2 Annexes:

A. Personnel

1. Requirements
2. Reimbursement
3. General conditions for personnel

Appendix. Individual kit for members of formed police unit: mission-specific requirement

B. Major equipment

1. Requirements
2. General conditions for major equipment
3. Verification and control procedures
4. Transportation
5. Mission factors

6. Loss and damage

7. Loss and damage in transit

8. Special case equipment

9. Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one police contributor and used by another police contributor

Appendix 1. Special case equipment

Appendix 2. List of third-party-owned equipment

C. Self-sustainment

1. Requirements

2. General conditions for self-sustainment

3. Verification and control procedures

4. Transportation

5. Mission usage factors

6. Loss or damage

Appendix 1. Self-sustainment services: distribution of responsibilities

Appendix 2. List of items provided by troop contributor under the self-sustainment subcategories of "welfare" and "Internet access"

D. Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement

E. Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

F. Principles of verification and performance standards for medical support

G. Statement of unit requirement

H. Definitions

I. Bulletin on observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law

J. Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Experts on Mission

K. Guidelines for formed police units on assignment with peace operations[1]

L. Directives for disciplinary matters involving civilian police officers and military observers

M. We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel

N. Environmental policy for United Nations field missions.[2]

[1] Annex K is distributed separately.

[2] Annex N is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately.

Article 3
Purpose

3. The purpose of the present memorandum of understanding is to establish the administrative, logistical and financial terms and conditions governing the contribution of personnel, equipment and services provided by the Government in support of [United Nations peacekeeping operation] and to specify United Nations standards of conduct for personnel provided by the Government.

Article 4
Application

4. The present memorandum of understanding shall be applied in conjunction with the guidelines for formed police units on assignment with peace operations.

Article 5
Contribution of the Government

5.1 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] the personnel listed in annex A. Any personnel above the level indicated in this memorandum of understanding shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.2 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] the major equipment listed in annex B. The Government shall ensure that the major equipment and related minor equipment meet the performance standards set out in annexes D and F for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this memorandum of understanding shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.3 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] the minor equipment and consumables related to self-sustainment as listed in annex C. The Government shall ensure that the minor equipment and consumables meet the performance standards set out in annexes E and F for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this memorandum of understanding shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

Article 6
Reimbursement and support from the United Nations

6.1 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government in respect of the personnel provided under this memorandum of understanding at the rates stated in article 2 of annex A.

6.2 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the major equipment provided as listed in annex B. The reimbursement for the major equipment shall be reduced in the event that such equipment does not meet the required performance standards set out in annexes D and F or in the event that the equipment listing is reduced.

6.3 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the provision of self-sustainment goods and services at the rates and levels stated in annex C. The reimbursement for self-sustainment shall be reduced in the event that the contingent

does not meet the required performance standards set out in annexes E and F, or in the event that the level of self-sustainment is reduced.

6.4 Reimbursement for police personnel will continue at full rates until the departure of the personnel.

6.5 Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this memorandum of understanding until the equipment departure date.

6.6 Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this memorandum of understanding calculated upon the remaining actual deployed police strengths until all police personnel have departed the mission area.

6.7 When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry-lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.

Article 7
General conditions

7.1 The parties agree that the contribution of the Government, as well as the support provided by the United Nations, shall be governed by the general conditions set out in the relevant annexes.

7.2 The Government certifies that none of the personnel provided by it pursuant to this memorandum of understanding have ever been convicted of, or are currently under investigation or being prosecuted for, any criminal or disciplinary offence, or act that may amount to a human rights violation, with the exception of minor traffic violations. (Driving while intoxicated or dangerous or careless driving are not considered minor traffic violations for this purpose.) The Government also certifies that it is not aware of any allegations against any of its personnel that they have committed or been involved, by act or omission, in the commission of any act that amounts to a violation of international human rights law or international humanitarian law.

7.3 The Government shall use its welfare payments to provide adequate welfare and recreational facilities to personnel of the formed police unit in the mission.

Article 7 bis
United Nations standards of conduct

7.4 The Government shall ensure that all the personnel of the formed police unit provided by it pursuant to this memorandum of understanding are made familiar with annexes I to M thereto and are provided with adequate and effective predeployment training in the United Nations standards of conduct, as set forth in those annexes.

7.5 The Government shall ensure that all the personnel of the formed police unit provided by it pursuant to this memorandum of understanding are required to comply with the United Nations standards of conduct, as set forth in annex I (Secretary-General's bulletin on observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law (ST/SGB/1999/13)); annex J (Secretary-General's bulletin on

Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Experts on Mission (ST/SGB/2002/9)); annex K (Guidelines for formed police units on assignment with peace operations); annex L (Directives for disciplinary matters involving United Nations police officers and military observers); and annex M (We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel), as well as mission-specific rules and regulations and obligations under national and local laws and regulations in accordance with the agreement between the United Nations and the Government of [host State] on the [status-of-forces agreement/status-of-mission agreement].

7.6 The United Nations shall continue to provide to personnel of the formed police unit mission-specific training material on United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations, and relevant local laws and regulations. The United Nations shall conduct adequate and effective induction training and training during mission assignment to complement predeployment training.

7.7 On commencement of assignment with the United Nations, each individual member of the formed police unit shall sign an individual letter of undertaking for members of units entitled "Undertaking and declaration by experts on mission", referring to the United Nations standards of conduct as referred to in paragraph 37 of annex K hereto, including the provisions contained in the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13), as made applicable to individuals assigned with the United Nations as experts on mission. Each individual member of the unit shall also sign a self-attestation that he or she has not committed, been convicted of or been prosecuted for any criminal offence and has not been involved, by act or omission, in the commission of any violation of international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or state the reasons why he or she is not in a position to make such an attestation.

Article 7 ter
Discipline

7.8 The Government acknowledges that the Commander of the formed police unit is responsible for the discipline and good order of all members of the unit while assigned to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The Government accordingly undertakes to ensure that the Commander of the unit is vested with the necessary authority and takes all reasonable measures to maintain discipline and good order among all members of the unit and to ensure compliance with United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations and obligations under national and local laws and regulations in accordance with the [status-of-forces agreement/status-of-mission agreement].

7.9 The Government undertakes to ensure, subject to any applicable national laws, that the Commander of the formed police unit regularly informs the Police Commissioner/Head of Police Component of [United Nations peacekeeping operation] of any serious matters involving the discipline and good order of members of the unit, including any disciplinary action taken for violations of the United Nations standards of conduct or mission-specific rules and regulations or for failure to respect local laws and regulations.

7.10 The Government shall ensure that the Commander of the formed police unit receives adequate and effective predeployment training in the proper discharge of his or her responsibility for maintaining discipline and good order among all members of the unit.

7.11 Without prejudice to the Government's disciplinary authority under its national laws, the personnel of the formed police units shall be subject to the United Nations procedures for breaches of conduct as set forth in annexes K and L to this memorandum of understanding.

Article 7 quater
Investigations

7.12 The United Nations will inform the Government, without delay, of all serious allegations of misconduct involving any personnel of the formed police unit.

7.13 In the event that the Government receives an allegation of misconduct involving any personnel of the formed police unit, it shall without delay inform the United Nations.

7.14 The United Nations shall have the right to investigate any forms of misconduct committed by personnel of the formed police unit. Any such investigations shall be conducted by the appropriate United Nations investigative office, including the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in accordance with the rules of the Organization. The Government undertakes to ensure that no individual against whom there are allegations of any form of misconduct is repatriated before the investigation by the United Nations is concluded and a determination is made regarding the appropriate action to be taken in the matter.

7.15 The right of the United Nations to investigate any form of misconduct committed by personnel of the formed police unit is without prejudice to the right of the Government to separately investigate any form of misconduct by its personnel or the right of the host State to investigate crimes, under its domestic criminal laws, in accordance with the procedures established under the [status-of-forces agreement/ status-of-mission agreement].

7.16 The Government undertakes to cooperate with the United Nations in the exchange of information and in the facilitation of the conducting of investigations.

Article 7 quinquiens
Exercise of jurisdiction

7.17 Members of formed police units are civilian police as referred to in the [United Nations peacekeeping operation] [status-of-forces agreement/status-of-mission agreement]. Accordingly, they have the status of experts on mission for the United Nations. While they enjoy immunity in respect of their official acts in accordance with article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, such immunity may be waived by the Secretary-General in appropriate cases in accordance with that Convention. In the event of such a waiver, they may be subject to legal proceedings instituted by the relevant authorities of the host State in accordance with the procedures established under the [United Nations peacekeeping operation] [status-of-forces agreement/status-of-mission agreement].

7.18 In the event that legal proceedings are instituted by authorities of the host State against a member of the formed police unit in connection with an alleged criminal offence, and the Secretary-General certifies that the individual does not enjoy immunity in respect of such prosecution or decides to waive any applicable immunity, the Government undertakes to cooperate with the relevant authorities of the host State in connection with such legal proceedings.

7.19 If for any reason the prosecution of a member of the formed police unit accused of a crime of a serious nature does not take place in the host State, the Government shall take the necessary action to prosecute the concerned individual in accordance with its national laws. For that purpose, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/93, entitled "Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission", the Government is requested to establish, to the extent that it has not yet done so, jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in its existing domestic criminal laws, committed by members of its formed police units while serving in United Nations peacekeeping operations, at least where the conduct as defined in the law of the Government also constitutes a crime under the law of the host State.

7.20 The Government further assures the United Nations that it shall exercise such disciplinary jurisdiction as might be necessary with respect to all other acts of misconduct committed by any members of the unit while they are assigned to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] that do not amount to crimes or offences.

Article 7 sexiens
Accountability

7.21 The United Nations shall notify the Government if a United Nations investigation concludes that suspicions of misconduct by any member of the formed police unit are well founded. The United Nations shall also notify the Government of any administrative measures taken and shall provide a complete report of the findings of the investigation and the evidence gathered in the course of the investigation.

7.22 Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the host State, the Government shall ensure that a case involving any form of misconduct is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action. The Government shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the person responsible is held accountable. The Government agrees to inform the Secretary-General on a regular basis about progress in dealing with all cases involving any form of misconduct by its personnel, including the final outcome of such cases.

7.23 If a United Nations investigation, in accordance with appropriate procedures, concludes that the Commander of the formed police unit has failed to fulfil one or more of the following aspects, the Government shall ensure that the case is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action:

(a) To cooperate with a United Nations investigation in accordance with article 7 quater, paragraph 7.14, it being understood that the Commander will not have failed to cooperate merely by complying with his or her national laws and regulations;

(b) To exercise effective command and control;

(c) To immediately report to appropriate authorities, including the Police Commissioner/Head of Police Component of the mission, or take action in respect of allegations of misconduct that are reported to him to be well founded.

The fulfilment of these aspects shall be evaluated in the Commander's performance appraisal.

7.24 The Government understands the importance of settling matters relating to paternity claims involving a member of its formed police unit. The Government

will, to the extent of its national laws, seek to facilitate such claims provided to it by the United Nations to be forwarded to the appropriate national authorities. In the event that the Government's national law does not recognize the legal capacity of the United Nations to provide such claims, these shall be provided to the Government by the appropriate authorities of the host country, in accordance with applicable procedures. The United Nations must ensure that such claims are accompanied by the necessary conclusive evidence, such as a DNA sample from the child when prescribed by the Government's national law.

Article 7 septies
Environmental compliance and waste management

7.25 Police-contributing countries will ensure that all members of the national contingent conduct themselves in an environmentally conscious manner. They shall observe established United Nations rules and regulations applicable to the functioning of peacekeeping operations, endeavouring to achieve full compliance with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures, as set out in annex N to the present memorandum of understanding.

7.25 bis. National contingents will appoint, where requested by the Police Commissioner, officials to serve as environmental focal points. National contingents undertake that they will "do no harm" to the local environment (including wild plants and animals) and, upon departure, will leave the premises and physical environment in the condition in which it was provided to them. The only exceptions to this requirement to remediate will be in exceptional cases of operational imperative where the Mission has been informed. National contingents will observe a policy of no littering around the bases or on patrols. They will take concrete steps to conserve water and energy, reduce and segregate waste and properly manage hazardous waste and wastewater for which they are responsible. Where possible, the use of renewable energy will be prioritized.

7.26 The United Nations will provide assistance to national contingents to enable them to comply with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures. Such assistance shall include providing national contingents with the agreed infrastructure and services that enable them to operate in an environmentally conscious manner. The United Nations will provide mission-specific briefings, induction and continuing training on field mission procedures regarding environmental and waste management, comprising practical actions that can be taken by uniformed personnel to ensure a responsible presence.

Article 8
Specific conditions

8.1 Extreme environmental conditions factor: _____

8.2 Intensified operational conditions factor: _____

8.3 Hostile action or forced abandonment factor: _____

8.4 Incremental transportation factor: The distance between the port of embarkation in the home country and the port of entry in the mission area is estimated at ___ miles (__ kilometres). The factor is set at _____ per cent of the reimbursement rates.

8.5 The following locations are the agreed originating locations and ports of entry and exit for the purpose of transportation arrangements for the movement of police and equipment:

Police:

Airport/port of entry and exit: _____

Airport/port of entry and exit (in the area of operations): _____

Note: The police may be returned to another location nominated by the police contributor; however, the maximum cost to the United Nations will be the cost to the agreed originating location. Where a rotation uplifts police from a different port of exit, this port shall become the agreed port of entry for these police.

Equipment:

Originating location: _____

Port of embarkation/disembarkation: _____

Port of embarkation/disembarkation (in the mission area): _____

Article 9
Claims by third parties

9. The United Nations will be responsible for dealing with any claims by third parties where the loss of or damage to their property, or death or personal injury, was caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government in the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this memorandum of understanding. However, if the loss, damage, death or injury arose from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government, the Government will be liable for such claims.

Article 10
Recovery

10. The Government will reimburse the United Nations for loss of or damage to United Nations-owned equipment and property caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government if such loss or damage (a) occurred outside the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this memorandum of understanding, or (b) arose or resulted from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government.

Article 11
Supplementary arrangements

11. The parties may conclude written supplementary arrangements to the present memorandum of understanding.

Article 12
Amendments

12. Either of the Parties may initiate a review of the level of contribution subject to reimbursement by the United Nations or to the level of national support to ensure compatibility with the operational requirements of the mission and of the Government. The present memorandum of understanding may be amended only by written agreement of the Government and the United Nations.

Article 13
Settlement of disputes

13.1 [United Nations peacekeeping operation] shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve, amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation, differences arising from the application of this memorandum of understanding. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) First level: The Director/Chief of Mission Support, in consultation with the Police Commissioner and the Commander of the formed police unit, will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) Second level: Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, or his or her representative, shall, at the request of either Party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

13.2 Disputes that have not been resolved as provided in paragraph 13.1 above may be submitted to a mutually agreed conciliator or mediator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, failing which the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the Chair. If within 30 days of the request for arbitration, either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if, within 30 days of the appointment of two arbitrators, the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedures for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and each Party shall bear its own expenses. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute. The arbitrators shall have no authority to award interest or punitive damages.

Article 14
Entry into force

14. The present memorandum of understanding shall become effective on [date]. The financial obligations of the United Nations with respect to reimbursement of personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment rates start from the date of arrival of personnel or equipment in the mission area, and will remain in effect until the date that personnel and serviceable equipment depart the mission area as per the agreed withdrawal plan or the date of effective departure where the delay is attributable to the United Nations.

Article 15
Termination

15. The modalities for termination shall be as agreed to by the Parties following consultations between the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the United Nations and the Government of _____ have signed this memorandum of understanding.

For the United Nations	For the Government of [police contributor]
_____	_____
Under-Secretary-General for Field Support Department of Field Support	Permanent Representative of [police contributor] Permanent Mission of [police contributor]

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Annex A

Personnel

I. Requirements

1. The Government agrees to provide the following personnel:

For the period starting: _____

Unit sub-unit	*Number of personnel*	*Capability*
Formed police unit		

Note: The Government may provide additional personnel as a national support element at its own expense. There will be no payment for reimbursement, rotation or self-sustainment of contingent personnel and no other financial liability for the United Nations for national support element personnel.

II. Reimbursement

2. The Government will be reimbursed for police personnel at the rate of $1,410 per person per month from 1 July 2017.

3. Deduction may be made to police personnel reimbursement in respect of absent or non-functional major equipment listed in this memorandum of understanding, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/261, paragraph 11.

4. Police personnel will receive directly from the peacekeeping mission a daily allowance of $1.28 plus a recreational leave allowance of $10.50 per day for up to 15 days of leave taken during each six-month period.

III. General conditions for personnel

5. The Government shall ensure that the personnel it provides meet the standards established by the United Nations for service with [United Nations peacekeeping operation], inter alia, with respect to rank, experience, physical fitness, specialization, and knowledge of languages. The personnel shall be trained on the equipment with which the contingent is provided and shall comply with whatever policies and procedures may be laid down by the United Nations regarding medical or other clearances, vaccinations, travel, shipping, leave or other entitlements.

6. During the period of their assignment to [United Nations peacekeeping operation], the Government shall be responsible for payment of whatever emoluments, allowances and benefits may be due to its personnel under national arrangements.

7. The United Nations shall convey to the Government all pertinent information relating to the provision of the personnel, including matters of liability for loss of or damage to United Nations property and compensation claims in respect of death, injury or illness attributable to United Nations service and/or loss of personal property. Claims for death and disability incidents will be handled in accordance

with General Assembly resolution 52/177 of 18 December 1997. Guidelines for submitting claims arising from death and disability incidents are set out in A/52/369 of 17 September 1997.

8. Any personnel above the strength authorized in this memorandum of understanding are a national responsibility, and not subject to reimbursement or support by the United Nations. Such personnel may be deployed to [United Nations peacekeeping operation], with the prior approval of the United Nations if they are assessed by the police contributor and the United Nations to be needed for national purposes, for example to operate the communications equipment for a national rear link. These personnel shall be part of the contingent and as such enjoy the legal status of members of [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The police contributor will not, however, receive any reimbursement in respect of such personnel and the United Nations will not accept any financial obligation or responsibility in connection with such personnel. Any support or services will be reclaimed from reimbursement due the police contributor.

9. Personnel deployed at the request of the United Nations for specific tasks of limited duration may be covered by supplementary arrangements to this memorandum of understanding as appropriate.

10. National civilian personnel provided by the Government who are serving as part of a formed body of troops/police shall be assimilated with unit members of formed bodies of troops/police for the purpose of this memorandum of understanding.

11. The general administrative and financial arrangements applicable to the provision of military and other personnel shall be those set forth in the guidelines for formed police units on assignment with peace operations in annex K.

Appendix

Individual kit for members of formed police units: mission-specific requirement

In order to meet the minimum operational requirements, the following is a list of items to be included in the individual kit:

Description of items	*Quantity*
Uniform	
Police jacket, lightweight	2
Shirt, long-sleeve	2
Undershirts	4
Police trousers, lightweight	2
Pocket handkerchief	6
Boots, jungle	1
Summer socks	4
Shorts	2
Whistle	1
Raincoat	1
Underpants	4
Hand towel	2
Suspenders	1
Personal equipment	
Sleeping bag	1
Travelling bag	1
Toothbrush	1
Dining knife	1
Spoon	1
Fork	1
Mess tin	1
Drinking mug	1
Cleaning brush	2
Water canteen	1
Compass	1
Flashlight/torchlight	1
Survival kit	1
First aid kit	1
Individual mosquito net	1
Backpack (80 litres)	1
Equipment	
Personal weapon	
Police baton	
Handcuffs (metallic)	

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Description of items	*Quantity*
Hearing protection	
Reflector jacket	
Goggles	
Headscarf	
Pepper spray	
Personal safety and security items	
Riot control gloves	
Riot control helmets	
Bulletproof helmets (ballistic level IV)	
Bulletproof vest (threat level IV)	
Crowd-control shield	
Gas mask/filters (filters with a shelf life of a minimum of three years) (gas masks shall be provided with spare filters)	
Leg/arm protection	

Annex B

Major equipment

Please refer to annex B to the memorandum of understanding for military contingents.

Annex C

Self-sustainment

Please refer to annex C to the memorandum of understanding for military contingents.

Annex D

Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement

Please refer to annex D to the memorandum of understanding for military contingents.

nnex E

Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

Please refer to annex E to the memorandum of understanding for military contingents.

Annex F

Principles of verification and performance standards for medical support

Please refer to annex F to the memorandum of understanding for military contingents.

Annex G

Statement of unit requirement

The statement of unit requirement will be included as annex G to the memorandum of understanding.

Annex H

Definitions

The definitions given in chapter 2, annex A, should be included as annex H to the memorandum of understanding.

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ex I

Bulletin on observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law

The Secretary-General, in his bulletin on the observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law (ST/SGB/1999/13), which entered into force on 12 August 1999, set out fundamental principles and rules of international humanitarian law applicable to United Nations forces conducting operations under United Nations command and control.

Annex J

Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Experts on Mission

By its resolution 56/280 of 27 March 2002, the General Assembly adopted the Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Experts on Mission, set out in the bulletin of the Secretary-General dated 18 June 2002 (ST/SGB/2002/9). The Regulations entered into force on 1 July 2002.

Annex K

Guidelines for formed police units on assignment with peace operations

Annex K is mission-specific and is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately in advance of deployment.

Annex L

Directives for disciplinary matters involving civilian police officers and military observers

The purpose of the directives is to establish United Nations procedures to be followed for alleged breaches of conduct by civilian police officers and military observers in the mission areas of peacekeeping and in other field operations.

Annex M

We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel

Please refer to annex J to the memorandum of understanding for military contingents.

Annex N

Environmental policy for United Nations field missions

Annex N is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately.

Chapter 10

Responsibilities under the contingent-owned equipment system of reimbursement

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Chapter 10

I. Headquarters responsibilities

A. Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

1. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations approves the concept of operations prepared by the Military/Police Adviser in consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, and, utilizing an integrated approach, periodically reviews the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

B. Under-Secretary-General for Field Support

2. The Under-Secretary-General for Field Support reviews the concept of operations prepared by the Military/Police Adviser and, utilizing an integrated approach, and in consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, periodically reviews the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

3. The Under-Secretary-General co-approves, with the Military/Police Adviser, the mission factors developed by the technical survey team and reviews and co-approves any subsequent amendments.

4. He or she also signs the memorandum of understanding with troop/police contributors on behalf of the United Nations.

C. Military Planning Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Strategic Policy and Development Section of the Police Division

5. The Military Planning Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Strategic Policy and Development Section of the Police Division prepare and periodically review the concept of operations and the force requirement statements and statements of unit requirements of a peacekeeping mission, in terms of units/contingents, personnel, major equipment, self-sustainment and, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division and the Information and Communications Technology Division, logistical support, including the requirement for self-sustainment with regard to explosive ordnance disposal, in consultation with the United Nations Mine Action Service.

6. In consultation with other offices, as appropriate, they prepare the rules of engagement and the directive on the use of force for peacekeeping missions.

7. They lead the technical survey team using the guidelines contained in the COE Manual and, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division, prepare a recommendation regarding the mission factors for a mission and any subsequent review of mission factors, for review and co-approval by the Military/Police Adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support. They also assess requests for mission factor reviews received from field missions, contingent commanders or permanent missions to the United Nations and, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division and the United Nations Mine Action Service, as appropriate, make a recommendation to the Military/Police Adviser and the Director of the Logistics Support Division as to whether a review of mission factors should be undertaken. The Military/Police Adviser is to review and co-approve, with the

Under-Secretary-General for Field Support or the delegated authority, the mission factors developed by the technical survey team and review and co-approve any subsequent amendments. In all cases, mission factors must be reviewed every three years. The Military Planning Service and the Strategic Policy and Development Section initiate and lead, in consultation with the United Nations Mine Action Service, the review of the requirement for self-sustainment with regard to explosive ordnance disposal 18 months after the forces are deployed, and provide this determination to the Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section for amendment to the memorandum of understanding as applicable.

D. Force Generation Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division

8. The Force Generation Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division generate the military and police components of peacekeeping missions, including contingents and police units and individuals, ensuring that potential contingents and police units have the operational capabilities as specified in the concept of operations and force requirement statement. They also act as the primary point of contact with the permanent missions to the United Nations for all military/police contributions, and issue formal requests to troop/police contributors for the contributions of specific units/contingents. Once a troop/police contributor and the Force Generation Service or the Selection and Recruitment Section agree in principle to a contribution, the process of negotiating a memorandum of understanding is initiated by the Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section in the Field Budget and Finance Division.

9. Based on the approved concept of operations, force requirement statements, statements of unit requirements, rules of engagement and directive on the use of force, the Force Generation Service and the Selection and Recruitment Section identify the operational requirements of a peacekeeping mission, in terms of units/contingents, personnel, major equipment and logistical support, and prepare, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division and other appropriate offices, draft positions for personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment responsibilities for consolidation by the Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section and negotiation with troop/police contributors. They also provide input and comments to the Logistics Support Division and the United Nations Mine Action Service, as appropriate, on self-sustainment categories directly related to operations.

10. The Force Generation Service and the Selection and Recruitment Section also review the submissions of troop/police contributors for special case equipment, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division and the Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section. In consultation with the Logistics Support Division, the United Nations Mine Action Service and other services, as applicable, they also make a recommendation as to whether the special case equipment meets the mission's operational requirements. The Chief of the Force Generation Service and/or the Chief of the Selection and Recruitment Section provide their approval of the special case for approval by the Director of the Field Budget and Finance Division and the Director of the Logistics Support Division and for negotiation with the troop/police contributors. The Force Generation Service and the Selection and Recruitment Section, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division, review and process applications for painting waivers for approval by the Military/Police Adviser.

11. In consultation with the Logistics Support Division and the Field Budget and Finance Division, they also identify shortfalls in contingent capabilities with regard to major equipment and self-sustainment, and take the lead in following up with troop/police contributors and peacekeeping missions to ensure corrective actions are taken, if required.

12. They review the final draft of the memorandum of understanding and provide their approval to the Field Budget and Finance Division.

13. In accordance with the policy and standard operating procedures of the Department of Field Support, the Force Generation Service and the Selection and Recruitment Section also initiate, organize and lead the team for predeployment visits and assessment and advisory visits to Member States.

14. In consultation with the Logistics Support Division, they further identify the implications for operations that arise from changes in logistics support requirements within a peacekeeping mission.

E. Logistics Support Division and Information and Communications Technology Division

15. In consultation with the Military Planning Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division and other offices as appropriate, the Logistics Support Division and Information and Communications Technology Division identify the requirements of a peacekeeping mission for major equipment relating to the provision of logistics support, e.g. engineering, communications, medical, transport, aviation, supply and cartographic equipment, and provide this information to the Field Budget and Finance Division for inclusion in the draft memorandum of understanding for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

16. The Logistics Support Division and Information and Communications Technology Division, in consultation with the Military Planning Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division and other offices, as appropriate, and taking into account the capability of the United Nations to provide self-sustainment services to contingents, also recommend the allocation of responsibility (to the United Nations or the troop/police contributors) for providing self-sustainment services to contingents to the Field Budget and Finance Division for inclusion in the draft memorandum of understanding for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

17. In consultation with the Office of Military Affairs and the Police Division and other offices, as appropriate, they further identify the implications for logistics support requirements arising from changes in operational requirements within a mission area.

18. They also assist the Military Planning Service and the Strategic Policy and Development Section as part of the technical survey team to develop the mission factors and assist in the review of proposed amendments.

19. They further review the special case submissions of troop/police contributors for major equipment. In consultation with the Force Generation Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division and other offices, as appropriate, they make a recommendation as to whether the special case equipment meets the logistics support requirements of the mission, and as to the reasonability of the cost of the item, useful life and monthly maintenance cost submitted by the troop/police contributors.

They also provide approval of special case equipment to the Field Budget and Finance Division for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

20. The Logistics Support Division and Information and Communications Technology Division also act as the focal points, at Headquarters, for the implementation and management of the memorandum of understanding in field missions by:

(a) Developing and promulgating policies, procedures and guidelines to ensure that effective and efficient mechanisms are available to field missions to implement and manage the memorandum of understanding, including consistent inspection processes and verification reporting, in consultation with other offices, as appropriate;

(b) Acting as liaison points between field missions and the Field Budget and Finance Division to obtain clarification from field missions on discrepancies or shortfalls identified in the verification reporting, as well as providing advice and recommendations in their functional areas of expertise to assist the Field Budget and Finance Division to assess the eligibility of the troop/police contributors for reimbursement where shortfalls or discrepancies have been identified in the verification reporting;

(c) In consultation with the Force Generation Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division, other offices as appropriate and field missions, reviewing verification reporting and identifying shortfalls in logistics-related self-sustainment and major equipment, and assisting the Service, as the lead office, to follow up with the troop/police contributors and missions to ensure corrective actions are taken, where required;

(d) Participating in negotiation of the memorandum of understanding with the troop/police contributors and providing approval of the memorandum of understanding to the Field Budget and Finance Division;

(e) Participating in predeployment visits, assessment and advisory visits and briefings for Member States.

F. Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section of the Field Budget and Finance Division

21. Based on the recommendations and comments provided by the Office of Military Affairs, the Police Division, the Logistics Support Division, the Information and Communications Technology Division, the United Nations Mine Action Service and other services, as appropriate, the Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section of the Field Budget and Finance Division prepares draft memorandums of understanding for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

22. It also initiates and leads the memorandum of understanding negotiations with troop/police contributors for deployment of troops and equipment to peacekeeping operations by coordinating the inputs from the Force Generation Service, the Police Division, the Logistics Support Division and other offices, as appropriate, for the drafting of the memorandum of understanding. In addition, it acts as a focal point for communications between the permanent missions of troop/police contributors and the Secretariat for any questions or clarifications regarding the memorandum of understanding and subsequent amendments, where applicable.

23. When the negotiation process leads to requests for changes in the text of the model memorandum of understanding and the changes requested appear substantial,

it consults the Office of Legal Affairs to obtain a formal opinion to submit to the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support.

24. The Section prepares estimated costs for major equipment and self-sustainment for inclusion in budget proposals. It revises costs and budget proposals if changes are required as a result of negotiation with the troop/police contributors or as a result of position changes from the United Nations.

25. It calculates and processes the certification of the reimbursement for major equipment and self-sustainment to the troop/police contributors.

26. The Section calculates shortfalls of absent or unserviceable equipment based on verification reports for application of proportional deductions to personnel reimbursement.

27. It reviews the submissions of troop/police contributors for special case major equipment. It calculates the wet lease, dry lease and maintenance rates in accordance with the guidelines in the COE Manual. It forwards special case submissions to relevant offices at Headquarters for review and comments on the reasonability of submissions and for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

28. The Section participates in predeployment visits to Member States and conducts briefings for permanent missions and visiting delegations on processes related to contingent-owned equipment and memorandums of understanding.

G. Reimbursement Policy and Liaison Section of the Field Budget and Finance Division

29. The Reimbursement Policy and Liaison Section of the Field Budget and Finance Division acts as the focal point for the clarification of General Assembly resolutions, in consultation with other experts, where required, with regard to the policies and procedures concerning reimbursement and control of the contingent-owned equipment of troop/police contributors participating in peacekeeping missions.

30. The Section develops new policies, procedures and initiatives to give effect to General Assembly resolutions and other actions to improve reimbursement frameworks.

31. It acts as the Secretariat focal point for meetings of the Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, preparing related reports to the legislative bodies and, in consultation with other offices as appropriate, updating the COE Manual.

32. It analyses and assesses trends and issues related to reimbursement rates and payments, and their impact on troop/police contributors.

33. The Section undertakes a quadrennial survey of the personnel costs of troop/police contributors and presents the results to the General Assembly for its consideration.

34. It coordinates and supports the meetings and other work of the Headquarters Contingent-Owned Equipment/Memorandum of Understanding Management Review Board.

H. Office of Legal Affairs

35. The Office of Legal Affairs reviews the specific memorandum of understanding if changes and amendments requested are substantial and provides recommendations.

36. The Office reviews and provides recommendations for dispute resolution with the troop/police contributors, where required.

II. Peacekeeping mission responsibilities

A. Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Head of Mission

37. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director/Chief of Mission Support and contingent commanders, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Head of Mission periodically reviews the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

B. Force Commander/Police Commissioner

38. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and contingent commanders, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner periodically reviews the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission and make recommendations to the Secretariat in regard to corrective actions that may be required.

39. In consultation with the contingent commanders, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in establishing appropriate mechanisms and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration and management of memorandums of understanding/letters of assist between the United Nations and the troop/police contributors. He or she assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in ensuring that verification inspections are conducted in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat. He or she also reviews and co-approves verification reporting with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and contingent commanders, including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification reporting.

40. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner ensures that shortages, surpluses, unserviceability of major and minor equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities identified during inspections are the subject of follow-up action with the contingent commanders and that corrective actions are taken, where possible, at the local level. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner reports persistent shortfalls, surpluses, unserviceability and other discrepancies to the Secretariat (Office of Military Affairs, Police Division, Logistics Support Division, Information and Communications Technology Division, United Nations Mine Action Service, Field Budget and Finance Division and other offices, as appropriate) and recommends corrective action.

41. In consultation with the contingent commanders, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in ensuring that the field mission provides self-sustainment services as required in the memorandum of understanding and other support services to contingents. He or she advises the Director/Chief of Mission Support of changes in the level of support the military/police component of the mission is able to provide to a contingent.

42. In consultation with the contingent commanders, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in investigating and

reporting to the Secretariat (Field Budget and Finance Division) any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. He or she also assists the Head of the Mission or the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations[1] in conducting boards of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey boards on losses of or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action or forced abandonment.

43. The Force Commander/Police Commissioner authorizes the use of ammunition and explosives to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards and, in consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and contingent commanders, verifies the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes. He or she prepares and co-signs operational ammunition expenditure certificates with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and contingent commanders.

44. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and contingent commanders, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner attempts to have disputes resolved at the lowest possible level locally and, in consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support, reports to the Secretariat any dispute that cannot be resolved locally.

C. Director/Chief of Mission Support

45. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and contingent commanders, the Director/Chief of Mission Support establishes appropriate mechanisms and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration and management of the memorandum of understanding/letter of assist and to implement it in the peacekeeping mission on behalf of the Secretariat.

46. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and contingent commanders, the Director/Chief of Mission Support ensures that the field mission provides self-sustainment services as required by the memorandum of understanding/letter of assist and other appropriate support. He or she advises the Secretariat of changes in the level of support the mission is able to provide to contingents.

47. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and contingent commanders, the Director/Chief of Mission Support reviews and co-approves verification reports, including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification, and ensures that verification reports are forwarded to the Field Budget and Finance Division in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat.

48. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director/Chief of Mission Support establishes a mission contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board in accordance with the guidelines for the field verification and control of contingent-owned equipment and management of memorandums of understanding to review, in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat, the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission; undertakes the mandatory review of self-sustainment with regard to explosive ordnance disposal 18 months after initial deployment and the review of mission factors, as

[1] A/C.5/49/22, para. 116 (d).

required, and makes recommendations to the Secretariat in regard to corrective actions that may be required.

49. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director/Chief of Mission Support also ensures that persistent shortages, surpluses, unserviceability of major equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities identified during verification inspections or by the review board are the subject of follow-up action with the contingent commanders and that corrective action is taken, where possible, at the local level. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director/Chief of Mission Support reports persistent shortfalls, surpluses, unserviceability and other discrepancies to the Secretariat (Office of Military Affairs, Police Division, Logistics Support Division, Information and Communications Technology Division, United Nations Mine Action Service, Field Budget and Finance Division and other offices, as appropriate) and recommends corrective action.

50. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and contingent commanders, the Director/Chief of Mission Support investigates and reports to the Secretariat any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. In consultation with the Head of Mission or the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations,[2] he or she conducts boards of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey boards on losses of or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action or forced abandonment.

51. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and contingent commanders, the Director/Chief of Mission Support verifies the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards that have been authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner. He or she co-signs an operational ammunition expenditure certificate with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the contingent commanders, and forwards the certificate to Field Budget and Finance Division.

52. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and contingent commanders, the Director/Chief of Mission Support attempts to have disputes resolved at the lowest possible level locally, and reports to the Secretariat any dispute that cannot be resolved locally.

D. Contingent commander

53. The contingent commander ensures that the contingent, within the resources provided to it by the troop/police contributors, meets its obligations under the memorandum of understanding/letter of assist.

54. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the contingent commander assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in establishing appropriate mechanisms and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration and management of memorandums of understanding and letters of assist.

55. He or she reviews and co-approves, with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, verification reporting, including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification reporting, and assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in ensuring that verification

[2] Ibid.

inspections are conducted in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat.

56. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support, the contingent commander ensures that shortages, surpluses and unserviceability of major and minor equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities identified during verification inspections or by the review board are the subject of follow-up with national authorities and that, where possible, corrective action is taken at the local level. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support, the contingent commander attempts to have disputes resolved at the lowest possible level locally, and reports to national authorities any dispute that cannot be resolved locally.

57. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the contingent commander assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in ensuring that the field mission provides services as required in memorandum of understanding/letter of assist. He or she advises the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support of changes in the capabilities the contingent is able to provide in terms of personnel, major and minor equipment and self-sustainment.

58. The contingent commander reports to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the contingent commander assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in investigating and reporting to the Field Budget and Finance Division any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. He or she also assists the Head of Mission or the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations[3] in conducting boards of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey boards on losses of or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action or forced abandonment.

59. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support, the contingent commander periodically reviews the capabilities of the contingent, its major and minor equipment holdings and its self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission, and makes recommendations to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support in regard to corrective actions that may be required.

60. The contingent commander reports to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards that have been authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner. He or she co-signs, with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support, an operational ammunition expenditure certificate detailing the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or for training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards.

[3] Ibid.